Annual Police Report of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind

For the Year 1932

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CONTENTS

	Para.	Page
Charge	1	1
Total reported crime—Cognizable and non-cognizable ..	2	1
Police cognizable cases—Reported (ordinary and serious) ..	3 & 4	2 & 3
Incidence of cognizable and serious crime per thousand of population	5	4
Police cognizable cases for disposal	6	5
Excluded cases	7	5
Maliciously false cases	8	6
Pending cases	9	6
True Police cognizable cases disposed of	10	7
Undetected Police cognizable cases	11	7
Police cases decided by trial	12	8
Sessions cases	13	8
Offences under Special and Local Laws	14	9
Cognizable crime—Direct cases	15	9
Persons in Police cases	16	9
Non-cognizable crime—Cases	17	10
Non-cognizable crime—Persons	18	10
Property stolen and recovered	19	10
Preventive action	20	10
Criminal classes, wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies and Provinces	21	11
Habitual offenders	22	12
Gang cases	23	12
Important cases dealt with in Districts and on Railways ..	24	12
The Civil Disobedience Movement	25	19
Criminal Investigation Department (Bombay Presidency excluding Sind)	26	21
Counterfeit coins and sweating	27	24
Finger Print Bureau (Presidency excluding Sind)	28	26
Miscellaneous duties performed	29	28
Public Motor Traffic	30	28
Personal visitation of serious crime	31	29
Strength of Police	32	29
Cost of Police	33	29
Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated	34	30
Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts	35	30
Inspector-General's Tour	35	31
Armament	36	31
Punishments	37	31
Rewards	38	32
Education	39	32
Resignations	40	33
Vacancies and Recruiting	41	33
Health	42	33

	Para.	Page
Escapes and Recaptures	43	34
Supply	44	34
Inspection of arms and ammunition shops	45	34
Prosecuting staff and its work	46	34
Drill	47	35
Musketry	48	35
Buildings	49	36
Village Police	50	37
Incidents of note	51	37
The Police Training School	52	40
Administrative and other changes	53	41
Miscellaneous	54	42
Needs of the Department	55	42
Salient features	56	42
Concluding remarks	57	43

APPENDICES.

A—Statement showing incidence by districts per thousand of the population of cognizable crime, etc., during 1932 ..	..	46
B—Graph indicating Reported, True and Detected crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) from 1918 to 1932.	..	47
C—Details regarding persons sent up under chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827	..	49
D—Statement showing the working of the Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City, during 1932	..	50
E—Statement showing the statistics regarding motor vehicles for the year 1932	..	51
Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Presidency proper for 1932	..	1–42

STATEMENTS.

Statement A—Part I (Return of cognizable cases)	ii
Statement A—Part II (Return of persons in cognizable cases)	viii
Statement B—Part I (Return of non-cognizable cases)	xvi
Statement B—Part II (Return of persons in non-cognizable cases). ..	xxii
Statement C—Return of property stolen and recovered	xxvi
Statement D—Return of sanctioned strength and cost of Police	xxviii
Statement E—Return of equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force	xxxvi

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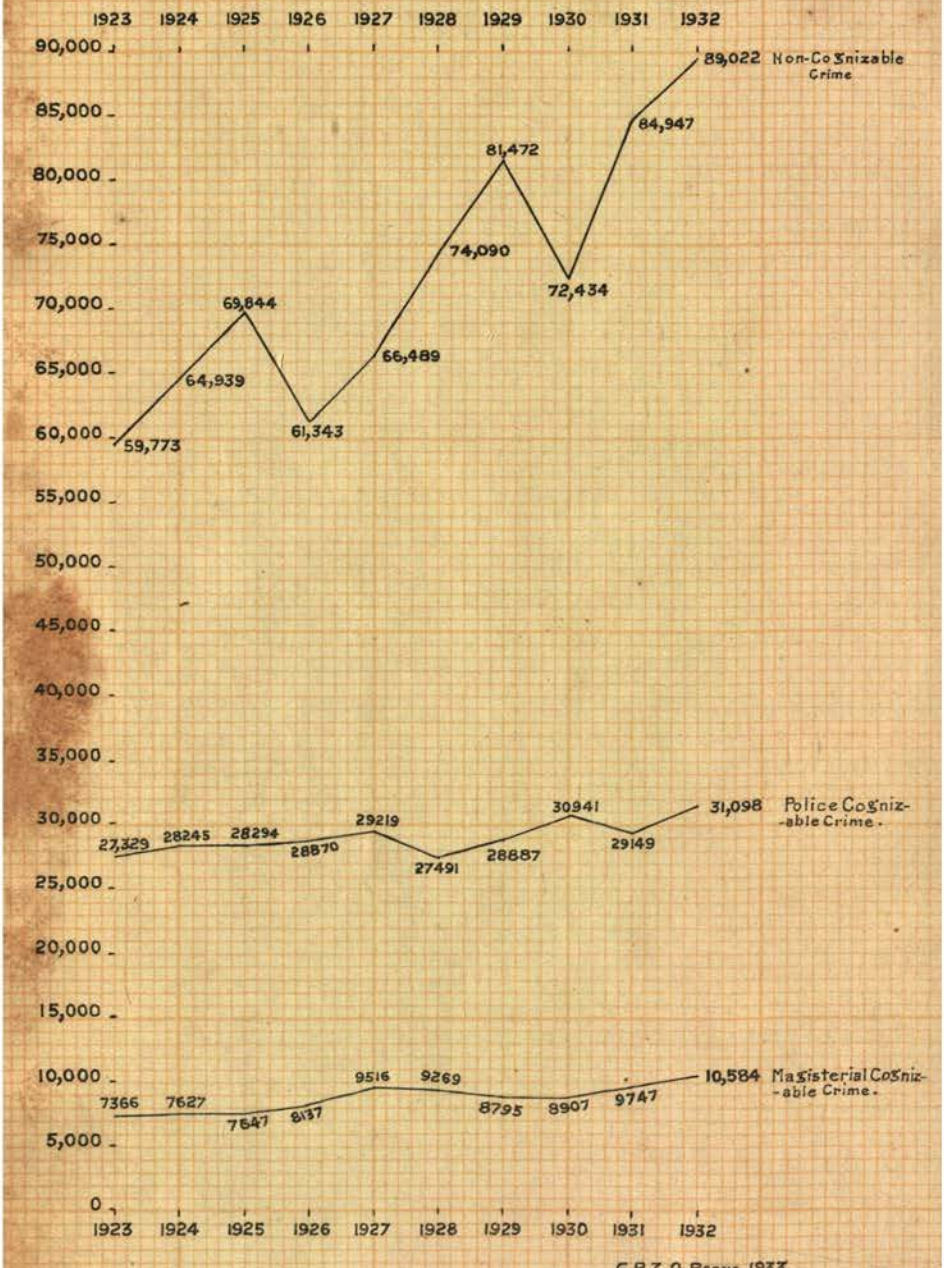
REPORTED CRIME

1923 TO 1932



G.P.Z.O. Poona, 1933.

ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER, FOR THE YEAR 1932.

1. Sir Francis Griffith, Knight, C.S.I., O.B.E., held charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Police from the beginning of the year till 28th May 1932 from which date he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, and I assumed charge, and continued to officiate as Inspector-General of Police to the end of the year.

Charge.

The Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were :—

In the Northern Range :

(1) Mr. E. E. Turner held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police from 1st January 1932 to 6th May 1932.

(2) Mr. A. S. Holland, officiated as Deputy Inspector-General of Police from 7th May 1932 to 31st December 1932.

In the Southern Range :

(1) Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., officiated as Deputy Inspector-General of Police from 1st January 1932 to 17th October 1932.

(2) Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., was Deputy Inspector-General of Police from 18th October 1932 to 31st December 1932.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 1st January 1932 till 20th March 1932, from which date he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement.

(2) Mr. W. R. G. Smith officiated as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 20th March 1932 to 12th May 1932, and

(3) Mr. E. E. Turner was Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 13th May 1932 to the end of the year.

Total reported crime—cognizable and non-cognizable.

2. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 130,704 as against 123,843 in 1931—a net increase of 6,861 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 31,098 while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 10,584 giving a total of 41,682 as against a total of 38,896 in 1931—an increase of 2,786 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 89,022 as against 84,947 in 1931—an increase of 4,075 cases.

The attached graph shows the variations in reported crime under these three categories during the last ten years.

Cognizable crime reported to the Police has increased from 29,149 in 1931 to 31,098 in the year under report—an increase of 1,949 cases.

Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have risen from 9,747 in 1931 to 10,584 in 1932—an increase of 837 cases.

Non-cognizable complaints have risen from 84,947 in 1931 to 89,022 in the year under report. I discuss these variations below.

Statement A—Part I —Total cognizable cases reported to the Police.

3. Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and for the preceding year was as under :—

1931	*1932*
20,639	20,075

The totals of all reported cognizable crime for the Presidency proper including Railways (classes I to VI) during the year under review and for the preceding four years were :—

1928	27,491
1929	28,887
1930	30,941
1931	29,149
1932	31,098

These figures indicate a considerable rise of 1,949 cases (under all classes) over the figures for 1931. Analysing the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, the crime reported under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) showed a further fall of 564 cases as compared with the figures for the previous year, while under class VI there was a conspicuous rise of 2,513 cases over the figures for 1931.

The decrease in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) was conspicuous in the Ahmedabad District, where the number of cases reported fell from 1,992 in 1931 to 1,578 in the year under report. This is the first year since 1925 during which a substantial decrease in crime under the Indian Penal Code has been recorded in this District. This decrease is largely attributable to the following facts :—

(1) Special parties posted at various outlying villages served the dual purpose of combating the activities of the Congress, and at the same time serving as a check on the activities of bad characters.

(2) The systematic rounding up of bad characters and gamblers in the Ahmedabad city, a large industrial centre harbouring bad characters and fugitives from justice from all parts of the country.

(3) Towards the end of the year, two gangs—one consisting almost entirely of Pathans and the other mostly of Dharalas and Waghris—were rounded up.

Among other districts recording decreases in crime under the Indian Penal Code, four in the Northern Range, viz. Surat, Ahmednagar, B. B. & C. I. Railway and Bombay Suburban District, and one in the Southern Range, viz. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, returned moderate decreases of 125, 120, 89, 85 and 130 cases respectively.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, attributes the decrease to a better understanding and working of the Criminal Tribes Act, and on the B. B. & C. I. Railway it is ascribed to the arrest of habitual railway thieves on the Bombay local section, and to the action taken under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, against suspicious characters elsewhere. The District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, observes that the further decrease is due to the continued improvement in detection and sources of information, more efficient night rounds, and proper supervision over bad characters. No specific reasons for the decrease are, however, forthcoming in the report of the District Superintendent of Police, Surat. On the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways the decrease is attributable to the general fall in passenger and goods traffic owing to the general trade depression, and also to the patrolling of yards and night passenger trains.

Only in two districts, viz., Poona and West Khandesh, was there an appreciable rise of 183 and 105 cases respectively under the Indian Penal Code over the figures of 1931. The increase in both these districts has been attributed by the District Superintendents of Police to the general economic depression. This reason does not appear to be very sound seeing that neighbouring districts have not been similarly affected. In Kaira District also an increase of 82 cases under the Indian Penal Code is recorded concerning which the District Superintendent of Police remarks :—

"The large number of offences in which grievous hurt and hurt are involved, are undoubtedly due to the carrying of either dharias or heavy iron ringed lathis. These instruments are carried by practically every male in the district with the exception of educated people."

This is not the first time that attention has been drawn in these pages to the lethal character of ostensibly agricultural implements in the Kaira District.

As regards offences under class VI, there was, in the whole Presidency proper, a considerable increase of 2,513 cases over the figures of 1931. In most of the districts this increase was due to the registration of a very large number of cases dealt with under the Emergency Powers Ordinances of 1932 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act. In some districts such as Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar and Bijapur, the increase was also due to police activities under the Gambling, Public Conveyances, and Criminal Tribes Acts.

Reported serious crime.

4. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1931 and in the year under report were :—

	1931	*1932*
Murders	403	373
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ..	151	165
Dacoities	284	220
Robberies	544	549
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc.	5,233	5,229
Thefts (including cattle thefts)	7,476	7,192
Receiving stolen property	388	347

In 1931 the total reported serious crime showed a drop of 791 cases as compared with the figures for 1930. This year there was a further fall of 404 cases which is welcome. Northern Range contributed 349 to this decrease, the share of the Southern Range being only 55 cases. The only type of crime showing a marked decrease was that relating to minor offences against property. Under this head there was a decrease of 325 cases over the figures of 1931, and the total number, viz. 7,539, was the lowest during the last five years. There was also a moderate decrease of 64 cases under " Dacoities " which was shared almost equally by both the Ranges. In three districts, viz. Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Belgaum, where a noticeable decrease of 25, 13 and 20 cases respectively occurred, it has been attributed to the rounding up of several gangs in those districts.

Incidence of (a) cognizable and (b) serious crime per thousand of population.

5. The latest figures from other Presidencies and Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those of 1931. They are given below and compared with the figures of the Presidency proper.

(*a*) The incidence per thousand of population of cognizable crime reported in 1930 and 1931 under classes I to V :—

	1930	*1931*
(1) North-West Frontier Province ..	3·47	3·66
(2) Burma	3·68	3·48
(3) Central Provinces	2·56	2·31
(4) Punjab	2·07	1·84
(5) United Provinces	1·53	1·52
(6) Assam	1·49	1·44
(7) Bengal	1·32	1·29
(8) Bombay	1·30	1·20
(9) Bihar and Orissa	1·09	1·14
(10) Madras	1·03	1·04

These figures show a general decrease in seven out of the ten administrations during 1931. The position of Bombay on the list is the same as in the previous year.

(*b*) The incidence of total serious crime per one thousand of population reported in 1930 and 1931 was :—

	1930	*1931*
(1) North-West Frontier Province ..	2·35	2·42
(2) Burma	2·26	2·23
(3) Central Provinces	2·06	1·86
(4) Punjab	1·52	1·34
(5) United Provinces	1·25	1·23
(6) Bengal	1·08	1·07
(7) Assam	1·07	1·06
(8) Bihar and Orissa	·88	·93
(9) Bombay	·88	·84
(10) Madras	·73	·75

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and

North-West Frontier Province where the force consists of Armed Police only) the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1931 per policeman was :—

	1931
(1) Assam	3·95
(2) Bihar and Orissa	3·10
(3) Burma	3·09
(4) Bengal	2·50
(5) United Provinces	2·43
(6) Central Provinces	2·22
(7) Bombay	1·85
(8) Madras	1·75

A statement showing the incidence per 1,000 of population of reported crime (classes I to V) and serious crime in the Presidency proper, district by district, during the year 1932 is attached to this report as appendix " A ".

The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper including Railways remains practically stationary at 1·19 ; likewise that of serious crime at ·83.

Bombay Suburban District continues to be the most criminal district in the Presidency with an incidence of crime of 3·56 per 1,000. It is, however, gratifying to note that this is about half of what it was in 1929. The steady improvement here is due solely to the vigilance and energy of Mr. Farrant, the District Superintendent of Police.

Ratnagiri remains the least criminal district with an incidence of ·28.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, the cases for disposal during the year under report and for the preceding year numbered :—

	1931	*1932*
Indian Penal Code	25,172	24,225
Class VI	9,376	11,629
	34,548	35,854

The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 791 against 834 in 1931 leaving 35,063 cases for investigation against 33,714 in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, dropped from 2·41 in 1931 to 2·20 in the year under review. The decrease was mainly contributed by the Southern Range, and chiefly by Dharwar District where too free a use of it had been made in previous years.

Excluded cases.

7. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 5,299 as against 5,767 in the year before. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 14·80 against 16·69 in 1931. There was a decrease

numerically, as well as proportionately, in excluded cases in both the Ranges.

Of the 5,299 cases excluded during the year under report not less than 1,268 were compounded cases as against 1,297 in the year before, giving a percentage of 23·92 against 22·49 in 1931. This shows that over-readiness to allow compromises on the part of the magistracy still continues. It is to be hoped that the orders of Government contained in their Resolution in the Home Department, No. P-132-A, dated 30th September 1932, on the Annual Administration Report for 1931 will be productive of some improvement in 1933.

An examination of the details of the 1,268 cognizable cases compounded shows that no less than 811 were offences of hurt or grievous hurt. Not only does the compounding of so large a number of cases investigated by the police represent a grievous waste of time and energy which might well be more profitably employed, but it also represents an encouragement to bullies and persons of a turbulent nature. The composition is by no means effected on the principle of " shake hands and be friends " but is generally the result of intimidation of the complainant by the accused. The psychological effect of this system is to put a premium on the commission of offences of violence.

Maliciously false cases.

8. Of the 5,299 excluded cases, 713 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 681 in 1931.

The number of cases in which prosecutions were ordered decreased from 203 in 1931 to 177 this year. Of the cases in which prosecutions were ordered 96 ended in conviction and 52 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 24·82 against 29·80 in 1931 and 32·44 in 1930.

The percentages of convictions to false cases tried during the last five years were :—

Year.	Percentage.
1928	68·91
1929	69·48
1930	64·78
1931	77·34
1932	76·80

Taking into consideration the difficulty of bringing these offences home to the accused, the results obtained are satisfactory.

Pending cases.

9. Four thousand one hundred and fourteen cases were pending at the close of the year as against 4,547 the year before. The decrease of 433 cases was contributed by both the Ranges, the Northern Range being responsible for 408 cases.

The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last three years has been as under :—

Year.	Percentage.
1930	14·26
1931	13·16
1932	11·47

The number of cases pending with the magistracy was 3,059 as against 1,055 with the Police during the year under report, similar figures for 1931 being 3,448 and 1,099 respectively.

The appreciable reduction in the number of cases pending trial with the magistracy at the end of the year as compared with that of 1930 and 1931 is satisfactory, and is presumably due to the measures taken by the District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates to minimise delays in conformity with the remarks contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P-132, dated 1st December 1930, on the Annual Administration Report for 1929.

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.

10. Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 26,385 cases as against 24,185 in 1931—an increase of 2,200 cases.

A detailed comparison of the figures of the last three years is shown below :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1930	17,036	8,232	25,268
1931	15,990	8,195	24,185
1932	15,691	10,694	26,385

In the year under report both the Ranges recorded decreases under Indian Penal Code and increases under class VI. The rise under class VI was most marked in the Northern Range, viz. 1,650 cases as against 849 in the Southern Range.

Analysing the variations in crime under the several classes it is observed that there is an increase under three classes and decrease under the remaining three. The class under which the increase is most marked is class VI—Other offences. On the other hand the decrease is noticeable under classes III and V—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only and Minor offences against Property.

The reasons for the increase under class VI and the decrease under classes III and V are the same as those already mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

A graph showing the variations in (1) reported crime for disposal, (2) true crime disposed of, and (3) detected crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) during the last 15 years will be found at appendix "B".

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

11. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 7,059 as against 7,473 in 1931—a decrease of 414 cases.

The total number of undetected cases according to the two Ranges was :—

	1931	*1932*
Northern Range	4,386	4,113
Southern Range	3,087	2,946

The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) stood as under :—

	1931	*1932*
Northern Range	33·20	27·86
Southern Range	28·12	25·41
Total ..	30·89	26·75

If the Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the percentage of undetected cases dropped, though not appreciably, from 44·52 in 1931 to 42·98 in the year under review.

The Districts and Railway in which the percentage was unduly high were the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (52·84), Bombay Suburban District (51·44) and East Khandesh (50·64).

The results show an improvement, but nothing great in this direction can be hoped for so long as proper facilities for training the lower ranks of the force are not provided. In this connection I would invite a reference to the remarks made under this heading in the Annual Administration Report for 1931.

Police cases decided by trial.

12. Out of 18,535 cases decided by trial 17,607 ended in conviction as against 14,894 out of 15,878 cases tried in 1931. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94·99 as against 93·80 in the year before under all classes, and 90·70 against 90·50 under the Indian Penal Code.

Details of percentages of convictions obtained by the Police in Courts under the more important heads of crime are :—

	1931	*1932*
Murder etc.	78·87	70·66
Dacoities	79·41	75·78
Robberies	82·79	80·33
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence etc. (serial No. 29 in Statement A, Part I) ..	90·78	89·48
Thefts including cattle thefts	93·79	94·19
Receiving stolen property	97·05	94·95

In respect of total true Police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1932 and the year preceding is as under :—

Year.	Percentage.
1931	61·58
1932	66·73

It is satisfactory to note that the results of cases tried showed an improvement during the year, and there was a further rise in the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of as true during the year.

Sessions cases.

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 874 as against 920 in 1931. Out of the 702 cases tried 511 ended in conviction as compared with 768 and 577 respectively in 1931. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was

72·79 as against 75·13 in the year before. Of the remaining cases, 191 ended in acquittal or discharge, 4 were withdrawn and 168 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The highest percentage of convictions to cases tried was again returned by the Southern Range. There was a further deterioration in the Northern Range where the percentage dropped from 73·12 in 1931 to 68·61 in the year under report.

Offences under special and local laws.

14. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 11,397 in 1932 as against 9,099 in the year before, giving an increase of 2,298 cases. Analysing the figures by districts, it is noticed that out of 22 charges in the two Ranges there were increases in 17 and decreases in 5. The most marked increase was in the Kaira District (474) followed by Kanara (346), Ahmedabad (323) and Panch Mahals (312). The reasons given for the increase in offences under class VI in paragraph 3 of this report hold good here also.

Of the 11,397 cases dealt with, 10,261 were brought to trial, of which 10,096 ended in conviction against 9,099, 7,703 and 7,489 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 98·39 as against 97·22 in the year before.

Cognizable crime : direct cases.

15. The number of true cases dealt with by magistrates in 1932 without the intervention of the Police was 10,584 against 9,747 in 1931 (*vide* graph *ante*).

The cases ending in conviction numbered 6,059 as against 5,236 in 1931, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 57·24 against 53·71 in 1931.

Statement A, Part II—Persons in Police cases.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 37,878 as compared with 32,659 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 44,977 as against 41,069 in 1931. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 873 as against 843 in 1931, giving a percentage of 2·30 of the total arrested as against 2·58 in the year before. Of the 44,977 persons for disposal 37,237 were tried during the year, of whom 27,727 were convicted, giving a percentage of 74·46 of the total tried against 66·30 in 1931.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried for the two Ranges separately was as under :—

	1931	*1932*
Northern Range	62·20	70·96
Southern Range	72·29	79·52

As regards persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 21,167 were tried, of whom 14,481 were convicted, giving a percentage of 58·96 against 55·24 in the year before. At the end of the year 6,294 persons were awaiting trial or investigation as against

7,125 in 1931, giving a percentage of 13·99 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 17·34 in 1931.

Statement B, Part I —Non-cognizable crime.

17. Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 84,947 in 1931 to 89,022 in the year under report—a net increase of 4,075 cases—and is the highest on record. The Southern Range was responsible for an increase of 4,323 cases whereas the Northern Range recorded a decrease of 248 cases. The total number of cases for disposal including those pending from the previous year was 94,174 as against 89,344 in 1931. Of the 94,174 cases, 69,191 were tried and 58,203 ended in conviction against 63,955 and 53,265 cases respectively in 1931. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases for disposal rose from 83·28 in 1931 to 84·11 in the year under report.

Though these offences are not, as pointed out in previous reports, the concern of the police, they entail a heavy drain upon our resources.

Statement B, Part II—Persons in non-cognizable crime.

18. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the courts in 1932 was 136,382 as against 130,400 in 1931. 8,159 persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 103,508 were tried, of whom 66,276 were convicted and 37,232 were discharged or acquitted, against 6,736, 93,804, 59,326 and 34,478 respectively in 1931. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried, and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the courts were 64·02 and 48·59 as against 63·24 and 45·49 respectively in 1931.

Statement C—Property stolen and recovered.

19. The value of property stolen during 1932 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 9,08,141 against Rs. 10,21,843 in 1931. The value of property recovered was Rs. 2,75,024 as compared with Rs. 3,00,815 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 41·44 against 38·63 in the year before. Similar percentages for the two Ranges separately, were :—

	1931	*1932*
Northern Range	37·21	43·21
Southern Range	40·54	39·88

There was an appreciable improvement in the Northern Range while the deterioration in the Southern Range was slight. The highest percentage of recovery was returned by Kaira (59·09) followed by Kanara (55·42) and East Khandesh (53·41).

Preventive action.

20. The details of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 will be found in Appendix "C" to this report. The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections rose from 1,887 in 1931 to 2,143 during the year under report—a net increase of 256. Comparing the figures for

the two Ranges separately the Northern Range returned an appreciable increase of 226 persons while the Southern Range was responsible for 30 persons only.

The increase was most marked in Surat (114) followed by Satara (104). In the Surat District the increase was due to action taken under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, against the agents of the Civil Disobedience movement. The percentage of persons ordered to furnish security to that of persons proceeded against also shows a proportionate improvement, the figures for the year under report being 75·04 as against 63·34 in 1931. The improvement in these results may be largely attributed to the fact that section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, is largely used particularly in the Northern Range to deal with Congress hirelings.

Criminal classes, wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies and Provinces.

21. A review dealing with the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, and giving details of indigenous resident and wandering classes and tribes has been submitted to Government separately.

During the year under report several gangs of Iranis visited Surat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts by rail and road. As it was decided that the Criminal Tribes Act could not be applied to these people, the result was that there was a larger influx of them during the year under report than in 1931. 387 Irani gangs travelled through the jurisdiction of the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways in 1932 as against 322 in 1931. None of them were, however, found concerned in any offence.

A gang of Pathans, who were responsible for a series of dacoities in the Ahmedabad district, was rounded up during the year under report.

The Chharas, who are a distinct menace to society, have now been registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, and a settlement for them has been sanctioned by Government at Naroda in the Ahmedabad district. They have, however, been temporarily settled at the village of Vadaj.

Several gangs were noticed in Surat district, chief among them were Jodhpur Jats, Vagris, Rajgonds and Mang Garudis, but there were no complaints against them.

The special precautions against the influx of outside criminals taken in the Bombay Suburban district in 1931 were continued in 1932 with the result that no outside criminals were noticed in that district.

There was an influx of seven gangs of Kanjar Bhats consisting of 145 persons from the Madras Presidency into the Dharwar district. Though registered in Madras this tribe is not restricted there under section 11, but they are made liable there to the provisions of section 10, and the strict action taken against them by the Madras authorities under this section was the cause of their emigration to this Presidency. As these gangs have wandered for years in the Madras Presidency representations regarding them are in progress with the Madras Government.

Habitual offenders.

22. During the year under report, 2,927, out of 27,727 persons convicted, were identified as having been previously convicted, and 751 were classed as "Habitual offenders" against 3,634, 21,475 and 870 respectively in 1931. Of these 751 persons more than two-thirds, viz., 526 were contributed by the Northern Range and the remaining, viz., 225 by the Southern Range. The highest number of "habituals", viz., 121 was returned by the East Khandesh district.

Gang Cases. (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.)

23. The total number of fresh gang cases taken up during the year was five as against one in the previous year. No case of 1931 was pending at the beginning of the year. Of the five cases, two ended in conviction, and three remained pending at the close of the year. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 69 of whom 5 were tried and convicted and 64 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

1. *Gang Case against Pathans—Section 400, Indian Penal Code, Ahmedabad District.*

Important cases dealt with in districts and on Railways.

24. The head of the gang—an Afridi named Malakhan Payakhan—had set up as a fuel merchant at Rajpur, and he carried on ostensibly a business of money-lending as well. He had several Pathan associates, all of whom had some ostensible means of subsistence.

Malakhan had been in Ahmedabad for the greater part of seven years, and there is nothing to show how long he and his confederates have carried on their activities.

At the beginning of the year he was joined by four Pathans from Bombay, and shortly after, a Dhed called Manga Mula, a resident of Jetalpur in South Daskroi taluka, came under his influence. Manga proved most useful to the gang as he was well acquainted with the country surrounding Ahmedabad, and he used to single out promising places for the gang to attack.

An offence of dacoity was committed at Hathijan (Kujad Police Station) on 16th March 1932. The gang was equipped with two ·32 automatic pistols which were used in this and three subsequent offences—empty cases with distinctive markings being picked up on each occasion.

The *modus operandi* in each case was to approach the house or houses singled out for attack and to fire in the air. After the terrified villagers had decamped, the marauders helped themselves to what they could lay hands on and departed. All property was invariably handed over to Malakhan who melted down all ornaments, and disposed of the gold and silver without delay to various persons. The proceeds were then divided amongst the members of the gang.

Only in one instance did Malakhan take an active part in the commission of dacoity.

The activities of the gang continued up to August 28th, 1932, when a dacoity occurred at Odh under Ashlali Police Station. It was obvious from the outset that this offence was the work of Pathans, and a general round up was ordered. Malakhan was not traced for some hours but when he was found, he stated that he had gone out to collect instalments of debts due to him. As suspicion already rested on him an unobtrusive watch was kept on him.

In the meantime information was received that a Dhed of Jetalpur had participated in these several offences, and he was finally traced. He gave a full account of the four offences in which automatic pistols had been used, and disclosed the names of Malakhan and thirteen of his associates. He added that Malakhan had already left for his native place the previous day.

Prompt enquiries showed that Malakhan had actually left for Mardan with four others. The numbers of the tickets were obtained, and the Railway Police *en route* were requested by telegram to be on the look-out for them. The result was that they were detained at Ajmer and brought to Ahmedabad.

Nine Pathans and the Dhed Manga Mula, were arrested, and four Pathans are still absconding. Manga Mula and one of the Pathans have been made approvers. The automatic pistols have not been recovered so far.

2. *Gang Case against Thakardas, Waghris and others—Section 400, Indian Penal Code, Ahmedabad District.*

This gang came into existence in 1930 and increased in numbers till it consisted of 59 members.

The first clue regarding this gang came from Manga Mula who had been arrested in the Pathan Gang case. He stated that he had been negotiating with one Manga Punja of Vasai for the purchase of a gun, which had been stolen in a recent dacoity committed at Pinglaj in Matar taluka of Kaira district.

Manga Punja was arrested. He produced the gun which was identified by the complainant in a dacoity at Pinglaj. He then admitted that he was a member of the gang which he joined in February 1931 when his own village was looted. This offence was not reported at the time. Emboldened by this and previous successes, this gang extended its operations and committed a series of dacoities in this and Kaira district. One of the leaders was Jina Bechar, Police Patel of Nawapura, who had a licensed gun. This was a desperate body of men who stopped short of nothing—not even murder—and during the year 1932, they were responsible for the deaths of five villagers whom they shot, while several others were injured. After obtaining a full account of the deeds of this gang and a complete list of its members, the aid of the Kaira Police was invoked, and 42 of them were arrested almost simultaneously (38 in Ahmedabad and 4 in Kaira). A large amount of original stolen property was recovered as well as 11 guns including 1 breech loader. Fourteen

offences of dacoity under sections 396 and 397, Indian Penal Code, were the work of this gang—eight committed in this district and six in Kaira. Seventeen offenders are still absconding.

3. *Murder of a Forest Guard at Khaparkheda, West Khandesh District.*

On 6th August 1932, Daulat, a Forest Guard of Kondawal, was returning from Shirpur under Shahada Police Station after receiving his pay, accompanied by one Govinda Dakhani of his village. They were both together up to Kakarda, where the Forest Guard stayed to collect grazing fees, and his companion proceeded to Kondawal. Next day Daulat's horse came home alone without the rider or the saddle. His brother then started a search in the jungle to trace him. In the meanwhile the Police were informed about it on 10th August 1932 and inquiries were instituted. Some ribs and the lower jaw and certain clothes were then traced in the jungle near Khaparkheda. The clothes were identified to be those of the missing man. The ribs and the lower jaw were sent to the Professor of Anatomy, Bombay, who declared them to be of a young male human being. Further investigation revealed that the deceased on learning that two Bhils of the village had gone to the jungle to cut wood without a pass, had gone to take down their names, etc. On this clue the accused were traced who made a clean breast of the matter, and confessed that on seeing that the deceased had taken down their names, they murdered him with their axes, and, putting the corpse on the horse, had thrown it in the jungle near the village of Khaparkheda. The accused have been convicted.

4. *Cheating by bogus promises of service, Nasik District.*

Complainant Janardhan Pralhad Tade of Nasik was introduced to the accused Prabhakar Ganesh Raje on or about 20th August 1932 in the house of one Desai, a photographer in Nasik City. Raje posed as " Bazar Master " and Assistant Supervisor of the company going by the name of the " British India Society ", and offered different jobs to different people. To the complainant Raje offered a job of bill collector in Poona Mess on a pay of Rs. 60 per month on condition that he deposited Rs. 350 in cash and furnished a surety of Rs. 1,000. The complainant swallowed the bait, and on 24th August 1932 gave his formal application to the Supervisor, British India Society, Nasik, for the job promised by Raje. Raje sent the answer to the complainant's application, care of Desai photographer, giving him the job under some conditions which were accepted by the complainant. At the same time Raje sent a chit with the application asking the complainant to send Rs. 15 for the " bandobast of the Sahib ". Accordingly the complainant paid Rs. 15 to Raje in the presence of Desai photographer. Next day complainant went to Desai's house to pay Raje the deposit of Rs. 250, but Raje told him that he had just then seen the Collector of Nasik who was the Chairman of the said Society's Nasik Branch, and that as he (the complainant) was to serve in Poona, he should pay the deposit in Poona.

However, Raje asked him to accompany him to Bombay. Accordingly both went to Bombay on 26th August 1932 and put up at Madhavashram, complainant paying all the expenses. In Bombay Raje brought a man to the Ashram and introduced him to the complainant as a clerk to Sir P. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who told the complainant that he was appointed the Bill Collector in Poona, provided he fulfilled the conditions mentioned in the order, and gave him to understand that the official order will be received by him the next day after which he left Madhavashram with Raje. After about a couple of hours Raje came back with the order and took Rs. 165 from the complainant. As regards the receipt Raje told the complainant that he would pass the receipt after all the money was received. Raje parted from the complainant in Bombay and went to Poona. Complainant returned to Nasik where he came to know that Raje was a bogus agent and that he was cheated. He, therefore, lodged a complaint with the police, and Raje was prosecuted and sentenced. This Raje is an Inter-District cheat and has ten previous convictions.

5. *Double Murder at Hunshikatti, District Belgaum.*

Two Siddie brothers named Rajab and Hussein of Hunshikatti village under Kittur Police Station were the leaders of a small gang of bad characters who harassed the neighbourhood with their robberies and extortions. They were of such desperate character that the people had not the courage to lodge complaints or give evidence against them. However, eventually 13 of the villagers conspired together to murder them both. Accordingly on 10th March 1932 they lay in wait with fire-arms, swords, etc., in the house of one Parappa Jamdarkhane in order to shoot the Siddies from the window as they passed the house. At about 3-30 p.m., Rajab Siddie passed, and one of the conspirators, viz., Irsangappa fired a shot at him through the window. The bullet hit Rajab in the chest, and he fell dead in the middle of the road. All the conspirators then rushed out, and another shot was fired at him from close quarters. The village officers and Sanadis hearing the firing hurried to the scene, but on the accused adopting a threatening attitude, they retreated. The accused then moved the body to a place near the steps of Parappa's house. They then got hold of an old man of 70 living in the neighbourhood and shot him in cold blood, after which they broke open the door and window of the house and caused minor injuries to themselves. They then lodged a false complaint before the Police Patel that the two Siddies, with six associates, entered Parappa's house armed with firearms and murdered Mahalingappa the old man and attempted to murder them also, and Rajab was shot in the exercise of the right of self-defence The Sub-Inspector after inquiries sent up eight of the accused against whom there was ample evidence, but as most of the witnesses turned hostile to the prosecution during the trial on the ground that the accused were justified in murdering one who was a menace to the village, only two of the accused were convicted and sentenced to death, and the rest acquitted.

The principal accused Irsangappa is still absconding.

6. *Arrest of Shamshu, a leader of a gang of Kaladgi, Bagalkot Taluka, District Bijapur.*

For several years past, house-breaking and thefts had been occurring in British, Mudhol and Jamkhandi State villages within a radius of 20–25 miles of Kaladgi; but all efforts of the Police to trace their perpetrators had ended abortively. The local Police suspected local bad characters; but for want of property their guilt could not be brought home to them. The Police had, therefore, to content themselves with proceedings against them under chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. It was during the pendency of these proceedings in Court that a big house-breaking and theft occurred at Arkeri, under the Bilgi Police Station, on 2nd November 1932, in which ornaments worth Rs. 3,480 were removed. Entrance into the house was obtained through a manhole bored with a house-breaking implement in the rear wall of the complainant's house. Immediately on receipt of information of the commission of this crime, the Police proceeded to Arkeri and started inquiries, in the course of which they learnt that certain bad characters of Kaladgi had been seen crossing the River Krishna on the morning following the burglary. No time was lost in pursuing the suspects to Kaladgi, where inquiries were made, and a strict watch kept over their movements, with the happy result that the offence was detected and Rs. 2,774 of the stolen property recovered. This was not all. It transpired in the inquiry that the Arkeri burglary was the work of a regular gang of house-breakers under the leadership of a man named Shamshu, his sons and servants. The gang had in its pay a network of receivers, disposers, goldsmiths employed to render stolen ornaments unidentifiable. Shamshu had burrowed into the walls of his house like a rabbit, and the Police, on tapping on these walls, discovered huge cavities in them, in which were ingeniously concealed various receptacles for keeping stolen property. So far, property of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 has been attached by the Police. Shamshu, two of his sons and a servant have been arrested.

7. *Rounding up of the gang of dacoits led by Somya Chandanmatti, Dharwar District.*

Several bad characters from certain villages in Dharwar and Belgaum Districts formed a gang headed by Somya Chandanmatti during 1930, and began committing dacoities and robberies in both the above districts. In August 1930 this gang committed three dacoities at Tarihal in the Hubli Taluka of Dharwar District, and 16 accused, including Somya Chandanmatti, were arrested in connection with these dacoities. While they were under-trial prisoners, Somya Chandanmatti and Bashya Tattimani managed to escape from the Hubli Taluka lockup on 29th November 1930. The latter was recaptured in 1931, and was convicted in the Tarihal dacoity cases. Somya, who was at large, formed a fresh gang and committed depredations in Dharwar and

Belgaum Districts. As his notoriety increased, the gang increased in members and was receiving support from those interested in all the villages in the area of the gang's operations. Swords and firearms were procured and freely used in committing crime. The villagers were terror-stricken and were afraid to give information to the Police. During 1931 they committed several dacoities and robberies with or without murder. On 16th April 1932 the gang openly came to Chandanmatti village, set fire to several houses and murdered the Police Patil and one Basangouda, the only son of the hereditary Patil of the village, and also attempted to murder the Police Head Constable who was there on patrol duty. Informant Basappa Shinde, who fortunately escaped, brought information to the Police at Dharwar at 11-20 p.m. the same day.

Immediately after getting information about Chandanmatti murders, the Police undertook operations on a large scale to comb the country-side for the gang. A special joint party of Police officers and men from both Dharwar and Belgaum Districts was placed on special duty for hunting down the gang, and raids were made in large open jungle areas. As a result of this activity, the inhabitants of surrounding villages regained confidence, and the gang, finding difficulty in getting supplies, split up and remained in hiding. On 26th April 1932 Maharudra Shirkol, one of the members of the gang, was traced and captured. On the information supplied by him, Tayawa, a woman, who had adopted Somya, and also had instigated the murders at Chandanmatti, was traced and arrested on 27th April 1932.

On 8th May 1932 the Police received information from the Police Patil, Budarkatti, that Somya had been seen in a nulla near Budarkatti. A raid was, therefore, organized to surround the nulla, and parties were to start in extended order from nine different points, each party being under an officer either of the Dharwar or Belgaum District Police. As one of the parties under the Sub-Inspector of Dharwar District was proceeding to its starting point, a pedestrian was stopped by that party on suspicion, and recognised to be Mallaya, one of the accused. He stated that Somya was living in his (Mallaya's) house at Udkeri. Two other raiding parties met at Tadkod, and the three parties proceeded direct by motor towards Udkeri instead of taking part in the raid, originally planned. One party rounded up villagers who ran from the village on the approach of the Police, the second surrounded the village, and the third surrounded the house. Although it was then daylight the arrangements were so speedily carried out that Somya was unaware of the arrival of the Police in the village until the door of the house had been secured from outside. He was then called on to surrender, and on the door being opened by one of the inmates, armed policemen with fixed bayonets entered the house and secured Somya. He was armed with a sword, but discreetly put up no fight.

Subsequently other members of the gang were also traced and arrested. During the searches and arrests, the Police seized three pistols and four swords.

In this case Somya, Mallaya and Mudkya were hanged. Shiddya and Tayawa were sentenced to transportation for life, and others to different periods of imprisonment.

8. *Murder of a Khot at Parchuri, Ratnagiri District.*

There was a long standing quarrel between Narso Ramchandra Pethe (Khot and landlord of village Parchuri under Deorukh Police Station in Ratnagiri District) and his kunbi tenants over money matters, the tenants considering that the Khot had cheated them through civil suits he had launched against them. This led the tenants to have a violent hatred against the Khot.

On 12th January 1932 at about 7–30 p.m. when the Khot with his other family members was in the house, some 20–25 men consisting of his kunbi tenants rushed towards his house from the river side. They broke open the doors of the house with lathis and axes, and after threatening and beating the wife of the Khot, took him out of his house, and dragged him to the bank of the river beating him brutally the whole time with lathis. After removing the Khot to the bank of the river the dacoits returned to the house, broke open all the boxes in the house, and took away property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, clothes, currency notes valued at Rs. 4,992, documents and account books. The documents and account books were afterwards found to have been burnt and on 15th January 1932 the body of the Khot was found floating in the river by a fisherman. In all 17 accused persons were arrested and sent up for trial of whom 13 were convicted to various terms of imprisonment and 4 were acquitted.

9. *Rounding up of a gang of pickpockets—G.I.P. Railway.*

One Hukumchand Jamitamal of Lahore with some of his relatives and friends arrived at Nasik Road Station by Peshawar Express train early in the morning of 15th August 1932, hired a motor bus, and while on his way to Nasik City discovered that a pocket of his coat had been cut, and a bundle containing ten Government currency notes of Rs. 100 each and 85 of Rs. 5 each missing. Thinking that the theft had been committed on Nasik Station platform or in transit between Khandwa and Nasik Road, he returned to the station, and reported it to the Railway Police who started investigation.

Sergeant Whittenbury of Bhusawal, while on duty at Nasik Road Station in connection with Sinhast Fair on 16th August 1932, received information that a gang of Punjabi Mahomedans and Hindus, who were camping in Nasik City, were responsible for this and some other offences of passenger train thefts recently reported on the Railway. On hearing that the Railway Police were on their trail the gang left for Kalyan but were chased, and nine members were arrested by the Sergeant, and property consisting of Government currency notes and gold rings collectively valued at Rs. 1,125 was recovered from them. Inquiries

show that four members of the gang, who committed this theft, have despatched the proceeds to either their friends or relatives in Calcutta by money orders from Post Offices in Nasik City, before they disappeared. Inquiries made so far go to show that the gang have recently committed offences of pocket picking on the G.I.P. Railway, in the Central Provinces, and between Bhusawal and Nasik in this Presidency, out of which two have been detected.

Out of the nine persons arrested, one escaped from custody, but was subsequently arrested along with three other individuals in the Punjab. The gang are professional pick-pockets, and had come to Nasik where pilgrims from all parts of India assemble in large numbers for the Sinhast Fair. A case against all 12 accused under section 401, Indian Penal Code, is sub-judice in the Court of the Resident Magistrate, First Class, Manmad.

10. *Outlaws in the Thana District.*

In Thana District useful work was done in the disposal of three notorious outlaws. One Lahu Navsu Bote, who was responsible for no less than 40 offences of robbery and dacoity and who had evaded arrest for nearly ten years, was shot in an encounter by a Head Constable who had previous information of his intention to levy a tribute from a certain forest contractor. The second, Rama Tuka Pardhi, who had committed 18 offences including murder, grievous hurt, not to mention many extortions, was cleverly arrested by villagers, his caste fellows, after they had made him drunk at a party organized as a ruse on the encouragement of the District Superintendent of Police. He was acquitted of the murder charge, but was sentenced to four years on the other charges of robbery. The third, Laxya Bhiwa Warli, who was sentenced to an aggregate term of 14 years in 1922 for numerous dacoities, was unfortunately released to remove congestion in jail before the expiry of his full term in February. He soon took up his old mode of living, and with the help of a companion and with a gun and two swords, commenced to levy "khand" or tribute by threatening villagers with violence. These offences at first remained unreported to the Police owing to fear of him, but news of his activities came out in an inquiry in a case of robbery in October. After one abortive attempt to arrest him he was finally secured through the agency of a friend, who had been a convict with him in Thana Jail. He, with the aid of some others, tied him to the cot on which he was sleeping when he had come to his house. This man was found to be responsible for 15 offences of robbery up to now.

Civil Disobedience Movement.

25. Upon the resumption of the civil disobedience movement on the 4th January Mr. Gandhi was arrested and the special ordinances which were immediately promulgated put a new complexion on the situation. The ample powers with which the Police and the Magistracy were provided by these Ordinances, and by the Criminal Law Amendment and Press Acts, rendered it possible for firm and concerted action to

be taken to eradicate Congress activities throughout the Presidency. Within a short period most of the important leaders were either confined in jail or rendered innocuous by restrictions placed upon them. Congress institutions and allied bodies were declared illegal and their buildings and offices were seized. Meetings, processions and Prabhat Feries, being part of the programme of these unlawful associations, were prevented or dispersed, and the agitators who took part were arrested and prosecuted. No forms of open Congress activity were allowed. Prolonged and careful inquiries in Ahmedabad resulted in tracing the funds of the Gujerat Prantik Samiti and other unlawful associations with the result that Rs. 84,019-10-0 exclusive of interest were seized and forfeited during the course of the year. Congress bulletins and unauthorised leaflets continued to be distributed for some time as the tracing of their origin was a matter of extreme difficulty. The majority of them originated in Indian States. But as the year went on, these became less frequent. In Kaira and Ahmedabad sporadic attempts were made on different occasions to revive public interest by demonstrations on various "days", but the demonstrators on these occasions were invariably dispersed without much difficulty and the leaders arrested. At the beginning of the year, the movement received some support from the public, but the firm action rendered possible by the Ordinances soon convinced them that Government had every intention of combating and suppressing all subversive activities. Even Bardoli, the chosen battle ground of Mr. Gandhi, gradually realised the error of its ways with the result that even as early as July a largely attended and enthusiastic loyalty meeting was held. The only part of the Presidency which continued consistently to give noticeable trouble was Kanara. Kanara is always the last district in the Presidency to feel the effect of popular movements. Hence when the movement was waning in the rest of the Presidency it rose to full blast in Kanara, where the facilities for concealment, and the difficulty of rapid communication and transport away from main roads, rendered its suppression a matter of some difficulty. The campaign was cleverly organized by a band of agitators who had taken refuge in Mysore State. Two areas were affected, Siddapur Taluka on the borders of Mysore and Ankola Taluka and part of Kumta Taluka south of Karwar. The movement was more violent in its effects in the latter area where the Nadores, a virile type of cultivator, perpetrated many outrages such as destruction of toddy groves, burning of loyalists' houses and other violent acts, while a consistent no-tax campaign was maintained. With a view to better co-operation between the Mysore and the British authorities in the suppression of these unlawful activities at their source, towards the end of the year a conference was arranged which was attended by the Inspector General of Police, Mysore, and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, and the District Superintendents of Police, Dharwar and Kanara. At this conference a *modus vivendi* was arrived at, but the effect of it could not be fully judged by the close of the year. The hearty and spontaneous welcome accorded to His Excellency the Governor on his tours during the latter part of the year showed clearly the change which had taken place

in the attitude of the people. The morale and general conduct of the Police throughout this third phase of the Civil Disobedience movement was exemplary. Officers and men displayed firmness and discretion in dealing with demonstrations, and showed great keenness and zeal in countering Congress moves, and all responded cheerfully to calls made upon them.

Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.

26. The sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 11 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors and 10 Head Constables. A special temporary staff consisting of one Inspector and six Head Constables sanctioned for the Political Branch in 1931 continued during the year.

During the year under report, the Criminal Investigation Department inquired into 241 cases as compared with 186 in 1931. Of these 241 inquiries, 29, including 16 of the previous year, were criminal and 212 were of a political, quasi-political and of a confidential nature, as compared with 39 and 147 respectively in the year before. In all 45 persons including 22 from the previous year, were dealt with as concerned in the criminal cases referred to above. Of these, 30 were convicted, 4 were discharged or acquitted, 7 were released without being brought to trial and 4 are evading arrest.

Requests for the assistance of Criminal Investigation Department officers were refused in 11 cases during the year. In the majority of these requisitions the deputation of an officer from the Criminal Investigagation Department appeared unjustifiable owing to the comparative unimportance of the cases, and the additional expense to Government involved.

The number of public meetings and conferences attended by the members of the shorthand staff, and of the Political Branch, was 351 as compared with 690 in 1931. The marked reduction in the number of such meetings is an indication of the effectiveness of the special ordinances.

During the year the Crime Branch prepared and published in the *Bombay Police Gazette* 85 Crime Records of Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals as compared with 29 in 1931. The grand total of such records up to the end of the year was 302. The Crime Records already published were kept up to date during the year by the publication of 98 addenda as against 74 in 1931. In three cases suggestions were made to district officers to take action under the Foreigners Act, against criminals who belonged to foreign States.

Owing to the Civil Disobedience movement there has been a material increase in the work of publication in the *Bombay Police Gazette* of the descriptive rolls and photographs of persons deported under the Foreigners Act for carrying on objectionable propaganda and fomenting trouble in this Presidency.

The Criminal Tribes Branch continued to exercise close supervision over the working of the Criminal Tribes Act throughout the Presidency proper, and advised and guided the District Police in controlling the members of Criminal Tribes. The new rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act have been introduced throughout the Presidency and all the tribes duly declared are being controlled by these rules.

With the assistance of the Finger Print Bureau this Branch discovered several registered absconders or members wanted for registration who were carrying on their criminal depredations elsewhere. These persons were brought to their home districts, and dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Government in their Resolution, Home Department, No. 2258–II, dated 12th February 1932, approved the pamphlet containing instructions regarding duties of the Village Police under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The problem of dealing satisfactorily with wandering gangs of Iranis; and of curtailing their nefarious activities still remains unsettled.

The voluntary settlement of Phase Pardhis at Harigaon, near Belapur, in the Ahmednagar District, which was started by the Police, still continues, but there was a certain amount of unrest among the tribesmen owing to a few deaths from snake bite, and the subsequent impression that the site of the settlement was haunted. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, visited the camp and on going into the matter of the future of these settlers came to the conclusion that as the necessary facilities for proper housing and school teachers, as well as supervision, could not be supplied by the Police Department, it would be more satisfactory for the settlement to be taken over by the Backward Class Officer. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, has accordingly submitted his proposal to the Backward Class Officer to that effect.

The Free Colony of Phase Pardhis at Barsi in the Sholapur District is progressing well.

Below are the details of some of the more important criminal cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report.

1. *House-breaking and theft of gold idols from the Parvati Temple, Poona.*

The Parvati Temple, which is situated near Poona, was broken into on the night of the 30th September 1932. Holes were made near the northern window of the temple, and the inside chains and staples of the window were removed. Two gold idols valued at Rs. 38,620 were stolen by the culprits. The assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department was requisitioned by the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, and the enquiry has been entrusted to two Inspectors.

2. *Murder of Bhiwa Mahar, a village servant, near Sonke, Taluka Pandharpur, in the Sholapur District, Sections 302 and 392, Indian Penal Code.*

On 31st March 1932 a village servant named Bhiwa Mahar was sent from the village of Sonke to the Pandharpur Sub-Treasury with a remittance consisting of land revenue and irrigation collections amounting to Rs. 449-0-5. On his way he was brutally murdered and robbed of the money on the Pandharpur-Malharpeth Road. The dead body was discovered on the highway by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Sangola, who found on the deceased two duplicate copies of "chalans" dated 31st March 1932—one for Rs. 344-5-11 and the other for Rs. 104-10-6. The Sub-Inspector, Pandharpur, was informed immediately, and the offence was registered. The local Police were unable to obtain any clue in the case, and finally the services of the Criminal Investigation Department were requisitioned. Two officers—one Inspector assisted by a Sub-Inspector—of the Criminal Investigation Department were placed in charge of the enquiry. In a short space of time these officers succeeded in tracing the accused and in recovering from him the knife used to commit the offence, together with Rs. 368-9-0 of the stolen property. The accused was convicted by the Sessions Judge, Sholapur, and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was subsequently confirmed by the High Court.

The following were the results of the cases pending at the close of the year 1931 that were referred to in the Annual Administration Reports for 1930 and 1931 :—

(1) *Enquiry into the affairs of the Sholapur Branch of the People's Own Provident and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Sections 420 and 120-B, Indian Penal Code.*

In the appeals preferred by the accused convicted in the case of the Poona Head Office of this Company, the Bombay High Court confirmed the convictions in the case of two accused, the Chief Directors, of the Company, and acquitted all the remaining accused. The High Court held that the Company must have been conceived in fraud, and had no other real object, and that though an agent of a fraudulent company is necessarily unscrupulous and not too truthful, yet the knowledge of the fraudulent nature of a scheme is not lightly to be attributed to mere subordinates. In view of this decision and opinion, the case against the Sholapur Branch of this concern was dropped.

(2) *Cheating by reduplicating Government currency notes of 1929.*

The case against seven accused which was pending trial in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Broach, was decided in the year under report. All the seven accused were convicted, and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

(3) *Importation of arms and ammunition without permit and possessing and carrying them without licence : Sections 19 (c), (e) and (f), Indian Arms Act of 1931.*

Dattatraya Chintaman Vaidya was sent up for trial to the First Class Magistrate, Nasik, who convicted and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment under each of the Sections 19 (*c*) and (*e*) of the Indian Arms Act—the sentences to run concurrently.

One Hapizuddin of Hyderabad, Deccan, from whom the revolver and cartridges were purchased by the accused was examined as a prosecution witness. The Court sanctioned his prosecution under Sections 193 and 196, Indian Penal Code, as he made a false statement. He was arrested on 26th January 1932 and sent up for trial. Being unable to furnish bail he was sent to the Nasik Sub-Jail. Before admission there, on being searched by the Jailor, he was found to be in possession of one ball and two blank revolver cartridges. He was also sent up for trial in this case. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in both charges.

Counterfeit Coins.

27. During the year 9,131 (7,125 silver and 2,006 nickel), counterfeit coins were received at various stations on the Railways in the Presidency proper as shown below :—

Name of Railways.		Silver.		Nickel.	
		1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
G. I. P. Railway		1,343	1,416	164	166
B. B. & C. I. Railway	Broad Gauge	1,741	1,952	141	149
	Meter Gauge	2,834	1,537	536	512
M. & S. M. Railway		2,479	2,220	1,338	1,179
	Total	8,397	7,125	2,179	2,006

The figures show a slight decrease in the detection of counterfeit coins both silver and nickel. The increase noticeable on the broad gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway includes also the stations situated within the jurisdiction of Indian States. The Southern Maratha Country is still responsible for the large circulation of counterfeit coins of both classes.

The appearance of 24 counterfeit rupees, which were found in the cash of the Nadiad Sub-Post Office and were alleged to have been deposited in the Kathlal Sub-Post Office, among other sums, by a retired medical officer from the Bansda State, led to the deputation of a Criminal Investigation Department officer to make inquiries in the matter.

During the inquiries it was suspected that counterfeit coins had their source in the Baroda State.

According to the reports received from districts, prosecutions were undertaken in 10 cases during the year for counterfeiting coins and for possessing implements therefor. In all 14 persons were arrested, of whom 7 were convicted, 1 was discharged for want of evidence, 2 were acquitted, 1 died and 3 remained pending trial at the close of the year.

Sweated Sovereigns. No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year under report.

Forged Currency Notes. *Rs.* 100 *notes.*—In the Presidency proper three process made forged currency notes of Rs. 100 of the series WD/62 and TE/87 were impounded during the year as against 38 in the previous year. One hand-made note of the EE/94 series came to notice as against one in the previous year. The marked decrease in the number of forged notes coming to notice this year is due to the decrease of forged currency notes of the WD/62 and TE/87 series. Only two notes of the former and one of the latter series appeared during the year compared with 26 and 4 respectively in 1931. The reason for the decrease of forged notes of the WD/62 series appears to be due to the prosecution of some utterers of these notes in the preceding two years.

The case sent up against the two accused under Section 489 (*b*), Indian Penal Code, referred to in the previous year's report, ended in the conviction of one accused and in the acquittal of the other.

The case for uttering forged currency notes at Belgaum referred to in the previous year's report was withdrawn for want of sufficient evidence.

Rs. 50 *notes.*—No process made forged currency notes of this value or no genuine notes of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 came to notice during the year under report.

Rs. 10 *notes.*—During the year 74 process made forged currency notes of this value of the series of DX/27, E/70, F/67, O/99, F/49, D/20, J/44, E/96, F/96, C/98, F/28, S/20, SD/10, J/45, C/11, O/11, E/71, E/22, G/34, J/4, C/6, H/23, C/10, E/23, T/11, J/11, F/80, D/80, Y/11, O/19 and F/77 and two hand-made notes of the series C/80 and C/81 came to notice as against 82 process made and one hand-made notes during 1931.

The decrease in the appearance of forged currency notes of Rs. 10 is mainly confined to the series of D/20 and E/70.

On 22nd June 1932 three forged currency notes of J/4 series for Rs. 10 were detected at Chikli Town (District Surat), while they were being uttered by three Dublas (Bhils)—servants of one Khandoo Dayabhai, resident of Sandalpur village in Baroda State. The enquiry was taken by the Surat District Police, who, on further investigation, attached 212 notes of the above series together with 15 more forged currency notes of Rs. 10 of K/74 series and 4 notes of Rs. 100 of S/76 and one of S/63 series at Sandalpur from the house of Khandoo Dayabhai. The bulk

of the notes found at Sandalpur were handed over to the Baroda State Police for necessary action. Khandoo Dayabhai was subsequently arrested. The case against the accused in this case for an offence in British limits was *sub judice* in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Surat, at the close of the year.

Rs. 5 notes.—Five process made forged currency notes of Rs. 5 were impounded as against three in 1931.

Finger Print Bureau, Presidency Proper.

28. At the end of the year the sanctioned strength of the combined staff of the Poona and Bombay Bureaux consisted of the following officers :—

1 Superintendent, Presidency Finger Print Bureau at Poona,
1 Manager, Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City,
1 Senior Expert at Poona,
3 First Experts (2 at Poona, 1 at Bombay),
7 Second Experts (5 at Poona, 2 at Bombay),
9 Senior Searchers (5 at Poona, 4 at Bombay),
9 Junior Searchers (all at Poona).

—

31 Total.

At the beginning of the year there were on the record of the Poona Finger Print Bureau 114,366 Finger Impression Slips. During the year 1932, 9,832 fresh Finger Impression slips were received for record as against 11,195 in the preceding year making a total of 124,198 slips. Of these 7,513 slips as against 6,957 in 1931 were eliminated during the year in accordance with the Finger Print Rules. These 7,513 slips included 173 Finger Impression Slips due to deaths among convicts and ex-convicts, and 120 Finger Impression Slips removed from record as duplicates. Thus there was a total number of 116,685 Finger Impression Slips on record at the end of the year 1932.

Of the 9,832 new Finger Impression Slips received for record, 7,506 were from districts and railways in the Presidency proper, 1,658 from Bombay City, 16 from Sind, 331 from Indian States and Agencies in the Presidency, 311 from other Provinces and Indian States outside the Presidency, and 10 from overseas. The number of slips of adolescents received for record was 83 as against 28 in the preceding year. The number of slips received for search was 31,769 as against 31,135 in the previous year, an increase of 634 slips.

Previous convictions were traced in 5,426 cases as against 5,088 in 1931. The percentage of cases traced to cases received for search was 17·08 as against 16·3 in the year before.

Previous convictions were proved in courts in 2,932 cases as against 2,260 in the year before. Of these, enhanced punishments were awarded in 781 cases, equal punishments in 63 cases and lighter punishments in 134 cases, as against 1,009, 86 and 177 respectively in the preceding year. In the remaining cases the individuals were punished either under

Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, the Criminal Tribes Act, the Gambling Act or for offences not falling under Finger Print Rules.

During the year under report, the Finger Impression Slips of 333 absconding Criminal Tribes members were received for record as against 345 in the preceding year, and intimations in the case of 300 bad characters who had absconded were received for record as against 363 in the previous year. Of these 308 and 176 were traced as against 141 and 226 respectively in the preceding year.

Out of 919 persons who absconded and whose names were notified in the *Bombay Police Gazette*, Part I, of 1932, as against 1,161 in 1931, 543 were traced in the year under report as against 518 in 1931, thus bringing the percentage of total absconders traced during 1932 to 59·08 as against 44·6 in 1931.

Intimation slips regarding Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals were supplied to the Criminal Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in 450 cases in connection with the opening of Crime records as against 473 in 1931. The Bureau also issued 61 intimations for action under Sections 22 and 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act as against 81 in the previous year.

During the year under report 105 cases were received for written expert opinion as against 84 in the previous year. In 46 cases (39 Criminal and 7 Civil) as against 76 (68 Criminal and 8 Civil) in the preceding year, Experts from the Bureau were summoned to give evidence in Courts of Law.

Seventeen candidates from districts in the Presidency proper and Mahi Kantha Agency were trained as Chief Operators as against 16 in the previous year.

A statement showing the work done by the Bombay Bureau is appended hereto as Appendix " D ".

Below are the details of two interesting cases in which the Bombay Bureau played an important part :—

I

On 27th March 1932 the shop of the Bombay Washing Company was broken into and certain articles of clothing were stolen, entrance having been effected by removing a bar from a window in the lane. After a careful inspection, finger and palm prints were found on the safes. The Bureau Expert who visited the scene of offence developed these prints and they were photographed. Palm and finger prints of 18 suspects in the case were subsequently received from the Investigating Officer. On comparison with the photo-prints, it was found that the finger and palm prints on one of the safes were identical with the left hand finger and palm prints of the suspect, Ismail Illahibux, and the palm print on the other safe was that of the left palm of Umraosingh Shiosingh, another suspect in the case. The accused were sent up for trial and convicted each to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on the evidence of the Investigating Officer and the Finger Print Expert only.

II

On the night of November 4th, 1932, the bungalow of Mr. Reynolds, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Port Bombay, was broken into and articles of jewellery stolen. The theft was discovered next morning when a drawer of a dressing table was found in the passage. This drawer proved to be the one in which the missing jewels were kept. The unknown culprit had made good his escape with the jewels leaving no clue as to his identity. The drawer was brought to the Finger Print Bureau and three finger prints were noticed. Photographs of these were obtained, and compared with the prints of all the inmates of the house but none was found to tally. The Police Station had no suspects with whose finger impressions the chance prints could be compared. The Finger Print Bureau, however, obtained a list of "House-Breakers" operating in the locality where the offence took place, and traced out the Finger Impression slips of all these House-Breakers from the Bureau record, and thus definitely identified the prints on the drawer to be those of the right hand of one Ramdas, who had a number of previous convictions to his credit. Information was given to the Police Station within whose jurisdiction the offence occurred, and on the strength of this information Ramdas was arrested. The clue given by the Finger Print Bureau led to the detection not only of this particular offence, but of a series of similar offences in which the accused was implicated. The accused was convicted and sentenced to an aggregate term of 3½ years' rigorous imprisonment.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

29. In addition to the work of licensing and supervising public conveyances and of escorting of prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the Police served 223,093 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,285 fires, destroyed 60,194 stray dogs, investigated 1,077 cases referred to them by the magistracy, as also 26,355 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances, Motor Vehicles and other minor Acts, enquired into 968 suicides, 5,360 accidents (766 on Railways) and 614 suspicious or sudden deaths; 20 military deserters were also apprehended by the Police.

During the year under report, the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police decreased from 226,006 in 1931 to 223,093, a decrease of 2,913. Analysing the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police, it is observed that with the increase in Police cognizable crime the number of summonses and warrants in respect of them also increased, while, though there was an increase in magisterial cognizable crime as well as non-cognizable crime, the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police in cases under both these categories decreased. This decrease, however, seems to be fortuitous.

Public Traffic. Motor

30. The statistical information regarding motor vehicles as required by Government letter No. 0/9-E, dated the 21st January 1930, will be found in Appendix "E" of this report.

From the information furnished in Appendix "E" referred to above it is apparent that motor traffic is on the increase though in some places it has had a set back for various reasons.

The supervision of public motor traffic entails heavy extra duties on the police for which no staff is allotted, while the strength which is with difficulty made available is not adequate for its proper supervision, at the same time the force available for the primary duties of the police is weakened by these withdrawals.

From the reports of accidents due to rash driving, mechanical defects, etc., received from various districts it is found that during the year 123 persons were killed or died of injuries while 1,390 persons received injuries in motor accidents. Year by year the need for introducing the scheme for the inauguration of a separate mechanical inspection staff referred to in paragraph 30 of my report for 1929, becomes more insistent.

Personal visitation of serious crime.

31. Out of 846 cases reported as serious, the scenes of 755 were visited by Gazetted Police Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to serious crimes reported rose from 87·71 in 1931 to 89·24 in the year under report. The reasons given for non-visitation of the scenes of the remaining 91 cases were satisfactory. The work of visitation of scenes of serious crime during the year under report was adequate in both the Ranges.

Statement "D"— Strength of Police.

32. The number of Imperial and Provincial Police Officers, of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police actually serving on 31st December 1932 in the Presidency proper, including Railways, stood at 58, while the sanctioned strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and men stood at 715 and 17,586 respectively, as against 714 and 17,485 in the year before.

The increase of one in the strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was due to the permanent retention of the Inspector temporarily sanctioned for Sholapur Head Quarters.

The increase of 101 in the strength of the constabulary was mainly due to the permanent retention, with effect from 1st December 1932, of 12 Head Constables and 103 Constables of the temporary additional police sanctioned for Sholapur.

Temporary Police consisting of 1,253 officers and men were entertained during the year as against 1,554 in 1931. The decrease of 301 was chiefly due to the partial disbandment of men recruited in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, and to the permanent addition to the strength of the Sholapur City Police Stations from the temporary establishment entertained in connection with the riots.

Cost of the Police of the Presidency proper.

33. The cost of the Police including the Railway Police and the clerical staff for the financial year 1932–33 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 1,00,71,899

as against Rs. 1,04,90,201 in 1931-32—a net decrease of Rs. 4,18,302. The main factors which contributed to the decrease are :—

(*a*) 10 per cent. Emergency cut in pay ;

(*b*) Discontinuance of Additional Police at Parola in East Khandesh District ;

(*c*) Reduction in the strength of the Temporary Police Establishment entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement ;

(*d*) Observance of the strictest possible economy on account of financial stringency ;

(*e*) Abolition of Mounted Police in the Kaira District.

There was a further decrease in the average cost per Policeman in the Presidency proper from Rs. 522-3-10 to Rs. 499-2-9 for the reasons given above.

The average cost per Policeman in other Presidencies and Provinces compared with that of Bombay Presidency proper in 1931-32 is given below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Burma	772	13	6
2.	Bengal	670	14	2
3.	North West Frontier Province	604	0	10
4.	Madras	582	6	4
5.	Assam	577	13	6
6.	Bihar and Orissa	568	10	2
7.	Punjab	535	4	1
8.	Bombay	522	3	10
9.	Central Provinces	519	14	9
10.	United Provinces	461	10	11

The figure of average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales for the year ending September 1932 was Rs. 4,599-4-5.

Proportion of Police to area, population and Cognizable Crime investigated.

34. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was one policeman to 4·28 square miles, 2·29 railway miles, 916 persons and 1·68 cognizable crime investigated as against one to 4·61 square miles, 2·29 railway miles, 940 persons and 1·59 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. In England and Wales the proportion was one policeman to 1·54 square miles and 851 persons for the year 1932. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police force.

Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts.

35. Out of 352 Police Stations and 366 Outposts in the Presidency proper and on Railways, 348 Police Stations and 350 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police. The reasons for the failure to inspect 4 Police Stations and 16 Outposts have been scrutinized and suitable action taken where necessary.

In addition to the inspection work done by District Officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police inspected the following offices during 1932 :—

—	Northern Range.	Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of Superintendents of Police—			
Correspondence Branch	12	7	19
Accounts Branch	12	9	21
Offices of Sub-Divisional Officers	5	3	8
Offices of Police Prosecutors	10	..	10
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Head Quarters	19	11	30
Police Outposts	2	1	3
	60	31	91

Mr. Holland has been most assiduous in his inspection in the Northern Range.

During the year Sir Francis Griffith visited Bombay and Belgaum and I visited the following places for inspection and other duties :—

Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum, Satara, Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.

Statement "E": Armament.

36. As provided for and sanctioned in Government letter, Home Department, No. 9684-III-D, dated 19th January 1932, 2,192, ·410 bore muskets were purchased from the Kirkee Arsenal for the rearmament of the Police Force in certain districts of the Presidency proper.

Punishments.

37. During the year, the total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 449 against 403 in 1931. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 2·50. Of the total punishments inflicted, 423 were departmental and 26 judicial as against 386 and 17 respectively in the year before. In the Northern Range the total number of punishments inflicted was 225 while in the Southern Range it was 224. The districts recording the highest and the lowest percentages of punishments were Poona (7·00) and Kanara (·70).

An examination of some of these punishments shows that some Superintendents are apt to resort rather freely to temporary reductions to the ranks, of defaulting Head Constables. In some cases this may be appropriate but on the whole these reductions for a period only are bad for discipline. Steps have been taken to correct this.

Extra drill was awarded in 891 cases for minor breaches of discipline as against 801 in 1931. These punishments are not included in Statement "E".

38. The King's Police Medal, other Honours and Indian Titles were conferred on the officers and men named below :—

Rewards.

The King's Police Medal.

Mr. G. G. Ray	.. Superintendent of Police.
Mr. J. A. Knappett	.. Inspector of Police.
Mr. L. R. Kolekar	.. Sub-Inspector of Police.
Mr. Mahomed Gavaskhan	.. Sub-Inspector of Police.
Mr. W. E. H. Brackstone	.. Sergeant (posthumous award).
Head Constable Jan Gulkhan.	
Head Constable D. G. Gavane.	
Constable Soma Adar.	

Rao Bahadur.

Rao Saheb A. R. Akool, Retired Superintendent, Finger Print Bureau, Poona.

Khan Saheb.

Mr. Fazlodin Khajelal, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police.
Mr. Abdul Karim Fakhir Mahomed Munshi, Sub-Inspector of Police.

Rao Saheb.

Mr. A. B. Ghorpade, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.
Mr. D. L. Karnik, Inspector of Police.

The number of rewards by promotion, good service tickets and money rewards was 7,174 during the year under report as against 8,164 in 1931. There was only one case of special promotion as against five in the previous year.

In 1932, 109 officers and 79 men were presented with "Afrinamas" in recognition of the excellent service rendered by them during the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930-31.

Head Constable Hussein Aju of the Kaira District Police, whose gallant conduct in rescuing a lunatic from drowning in a well was brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society, was awarded a testimonial on vellum by the Society during the year.

The total sum spent in rewards in the Presidency proper during 1932-33 was Rs. 35,780 as against Rs. 38,025 in 1931-32.

39. In an actual strength of 629 officers and 17,307 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police) the number of literate officers and men was 629 and 11,911 men respectively against 626 and 12,382 in 1931. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength was 69·91 as against 72·72 in the year before.

Education.

The primary schools established at certain Head Quarters, viz. at Ahmedabad, Kaira, Godhra, Thana, Poona and Ratnagiri continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

40. The year 1932 witnessed a further fall in the number of resignations, which decreased from 172 in 1931 to 143.

Resignations.

The figures of resignations during the quinquennium were :—

1928	..	..	..	..	264
1929	..	..	..	..	267
1930	..	..	..	..	234
1931	..	..	..	..	172
1932	..	..	..	..	143

It is probable that the economic depression is largely responsible for the progressive diminution in resignations.

41. The number of vacancies rose from 313 in 1931 to 365 in the year under report. The largest numbers of vacancies were in East Khandesh (32) followed by Panch Mahals and Sholapur (29 each).

Vacancies and recruiting.

There were 964 enlistments during the year under report as against 1,045 in 1931. The number of casualties in the force inclusive of deaths, dropped from 1,040 in 1931 to 977 in the year under report. Of these, 531 or a percentage of 54·35 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 483 or a percentage of 46·44 in 1931.

In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L. C. 919, dated 11th April 1931, 57 men of the depressed classes were enlisted during the year under report. In Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Surat Districts no members from these classes offered for enlistment in the Police. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, has remarked as under :—

"Efforts were continued to encourage men of the depressed classes to enlist in the lower ranks of the Police, but Kaira being an agricultural district, husbandry appears to appeal most to this type of person."

The material offering for enlistment is good and is greatly superior to that enlisted in the years immediately after the war. In many districts the majority of men of that period is found hardly fit for promotion beyond the grade of constable.

42. The health statistics when compared with those for the year 1931, show that there was improvement in twelve districts and deterioration in the remaining ten. The increase in sickness was most marked in Kolaba, Sholapur and Poona where the proportion of sick policemen to strength was 181·17, 173·54 and 19·99 respectively against 149·25, 149·35 and ·13.

Health.

The highest percentage of sickness was again in Kanara (294·15) followed by Kolaba (181·17), Sholapur (173·54), Thana (119·60) and Ratnagiri (116·25). The increase in sickness is mostly attributable to the prevalence of malaria, and also in part to the inadequate and unsuitable housing accommodation available to the constabulary. In this

connection the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, has remarked as under :—

"The district is notoriously malarious and except at a few places, the housing of the policemen is far from satisfactory."

The District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, also observes :—

"The climate of this district is normally unhealthy owing to its malarious dense forest area especially in up-ghat talukas. The incidence of sickness would, therefore, continue to remain uniformly higher than in other districts and the fluctuations noticeable from year to year are ascribable to the varying weather conditions peculiar to this district where the average rainfall is about 130 inches."

The need for better housing in the interest of the health of the force has been consistently stressed in this report for many years. I again draw attention to it.

Escapes and Recaptures.

43. During the year under report 80 persons escaped, 5 from jails and lockups, 67 from Police custody and 8 from the custody of the Village Police as against a total of 55 in the year before. Of the 80 persons who escaped, 70 were recaptured. In view of this large number of escapes special orders have been issued to Superintendents.

Supply.

44. A sum of Rs. 2,31,092 was spent during the financial year 1932-33 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Presidency proper as against Rs. 2,33,273 in the previous year—a decrease of Rs. 2,181.

Inspection of arms and ammunition shops:

Supplementary statement No. II.

45. There were 428 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, etc., in the year under report as against 427 in the year before. Of these 409 were inspected by gazetted Police officers, compared with 420 in the previous year. The number of licenses for possession or carrying of arms increased from 34,929 in 1931 to 35,023 in the year under report. The total number of cases instituted for breaches of the conditions of licenses was 117 as against 89 in the previous year. Of the former 65 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 2,943 as against Rs. 2,020 in the preceding year.

Work of the prosecuting staff.

46. The number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors totalled 5,633 as against 3,617 in 1931. The number of cases ending in conviction stood at 4,832 as against 2,889 in the year before, giving a percentage of 85·87 against 79·87 in 1931.

The percentages of convictions obtained during the quinquennium were :—

1928	70·96
1929	71·58
1930	74·08
1931	79·87
1932	85·87

It is gratifying to note that the percentage obtained during the year under report was the highest during the quinquennium and this improvement occurred in both the Ranges. The highest percentage was recorded by the Bombay Suburban District (93·87) followed by Poona (93·46), Surat (91·39), B. B. & C. I. Railway (91·35) and Satara (90·37).

Head Constables conducted 8,678 cases against 7,507 in 1931. Convictions were obtained in 7,501 or 86·43 per cent. against 6,313 or 84·09 per cent. in the previous year. The results obtained by Head Constables are satisfactory.

Drill.

47. The drill of the Force in the Presidency proper continued to be satisfactory, in spite of the fact that men from the reserve had to be deputed frequently on special duty in connection with Mill strikes, Satyagraha agitation, Viceregal journeys in the Presidency, Sinhast Fair, etc.

I held inspection parades at all districts visited during the year. As a result orders calculated to improve the standard of Head Constables in the armed police have been issued.

Musketry.

48. In all the 20 districts in the Presidency proper the men armed with the ·303 rifle were put through the course according to the rules in force. Of the total number of 972 men in the Rifle Squad and Mounted Police, 956 completed all the nine classification practices prescribed for competition shooting. The number of marksmen in the Rifle Squad (including Mounted Police) rose from 144 in 1931 to 170 in the year under report which indicates a progressive improvement in the musketry shooting of men armed with the ·303 rifle. Two men—a Constable of the Ahmedabad District and a Head Constable of the Poona District—tied as best shot in the Presidency proper.

The results relating to Ordinary Armed Police are confused by the fact that in some districts the ·410 musket was employed and in others the ·476 musket. According to the programme of rearmament, ·410 muskets were to be purchased and supplied to six districts, viz. West Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Ratnagiri, B. B. & C. I. Railway and G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways in 1931 and the Superintendents of these districts were accordingly instructed to withhold the musketry practices of their men armed with ·476 muskets in that year. The provision sanctioned in the budget for 1931–32 for the purpose had, however, to be surrendered as a measure of retrenchment, and as there was no certainty that the financial situation would permit of the purchase of new weapons even in 1932, the question of whether the musketry practices of these districts should again be withheld had to be considered. As it was thought undesirable to suspend practices for two successive years, the Superintendents of Police concerned were directed to take musketry practice with the ·476 musket during 1932. Side by side with the supply of ·410 muskets to the districts mentioned above, it was proposed that the ·410 muskets purchased for the Temporary Additional Police entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement should be

distributed among Broach, Thana, Bombay Suburban District, Nasik, East Khandesh and Poona Districts, on the abolition of the Temporary Police probably in 1932, and the Superintendents of Police of these districts also were instructed to suspend the musketry practices of their Ordinary Armed Police. Subsequently when it was found that there was no certainty as to when the muskets with the Temporary Police would be available for distribution, the Superintendents of Police, Thana, Bombay Suburban District, Nasik and East Khandesh Districts were told to put their men through the musketry course with the ·476 muskets. The two districts of Broach and Poona were, however, exempted from taking the practices as it was later decided to supply them with the ·410 bore muskets during 1932. Thus in these two districts only the men of the Ordinary Armed Police were not put through the musketry practices. In the year under review, therefore, the number of men of the Ordinary Armed Police who went through the course of shooting with either the ·476 or the ·410 bore muskets was 5,851 of whom 5,585 completed the full course and 1,745 qualified as marksmen. The corresponding figures for 1931 were 4,921, 4,615 and 1,663 respectively. It is difficult to compare the results of musketry shooting of the Ordinary Armed Police for 1932 with those of the previous year owing to the lack of uniformity in their armament.

In the Presidency proper 644 officers were armed with revolvers, and 552 of these completed the full course of practices, 127 qualifying as marksmen. In the year under review three officers, viz. Officiating Head Quarters Inspector, Ahmedabad District, Head Quarters Sub-Inspector, Panch Mahals District, and Assistant Drill Instructor at the Police Training School, Nasik, scored the maximum number of points obtainable, viz. 120 each and were awarded the highest prize.

Buildings.

49. During the financial year 1932-33, an allotment of Rs. 82,442 was sanctioned for a new Police major work, viz. construction of additional 120 quarters for the Head Quarters Police, Surat.

The discretionary grant for "Minor Works" was Rs. 35,280 as against 47,000 in 1931-32, and that for "Petty construction and repairs" was Rs. 26,750 as against Rs. 30,000 in the year before.

The urgent need for providing reasonably comfortable housing accommodation for the Police has been repeatedly emphasized in detail in previous reports, and it is hardly necessary for me to dilate further on this point in this report. Owing to the very inadequate allotments sanctioned for "Minor Works" during the recent years only the most urgent minor works could receive attention and the situation is steadily growing worse.

The most crying need in this respect is the rehousing of the Bombay Suburban District and Thana Head Quarters Police and the construction of additional quarters for the Sholapur City Police the strength of which has been recently increased by 115 men.

New type designs for quarters for Police officers and men from Inspectors downwards are at present under the consideration of Government, and, when these are finally sanctioned, it is hoped that Government will sanction liberal grants for Police Major works.

Village Police.

50. The Village Police rendered special assistance in 319 cases during the year under report as against 412 in the previous year. 330 Village Policemen were rewarded as against 412 in 1931. Of these, 94 were rewarded by the grant of good service tickets, 8 by the presentation of swords, and the remainder by money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 1,668. On the other hand 722 Village Police were reported for neglect of duty against 669 in 1931. Out of the 722 defaulters, 358 were punished departmentally and 78, who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted. Of these, 38 were convicted.

In spite of the efforts made by gazetted Police officers to instruct the Village Police in their duties in connection with the prevention and detection of crime no material improvement is either discernible, or can be expected, owing to their illiteracy. A radical reorganization of this lowly paid body of Government servants is now out of question owing to lack of funds.

Incidents of note.

51. In spite of unceasing efforts to that end by labour leaders during the year, a general strike on Railways did not materialize. On the M. & S. M. Railway, however, the workers in the Hubli Workshops went on strike on 19th November 1932 in sympathy with the strikers of the Perambur and Arkonam Workshops of the M. & S. M. Railway.

The strike lasted seven weeks and threw a great deal of extra work not only on the Railway Police, but also on the Dharwar District Police, in whose jurisdiction the workshop employees live, and many meetings took place. No untoward incident took place during the strike.

For the assistance rendered by the Police to the Railway Administration, the Agent, M. & S. M. Railway, wrote in January 1933 as under :—

"I wish to thank you on behalf of the administration for all the assistance which I have received from the officers and other ranks of the Police during the recent strike at Hubli. Their willing assistance and information has been invaluable, and I regret that our labour troubles should have imposed much extra work upon them."

The strike at Kurla in the Bombay Suburban District which commenced on 16th September 1931 continued during the year till 1st February 1932, after which the management declared a lock-out owing to trouble with returning mill hands. The mill opened for work again on 1st April 1932.

Between May and July contingents of armed police from several districts were sent to Bombay to assist the City Police in connection with the communal riots. The services rendered by them there were recognised by a special letter of appreciation from His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Communal tension in Malegaon City, Nasik District.

On 4th September the feelings of the Muslims of Motipura Moholla at Malegaon were aroused on learning that the Hindus proposed to instal a Ganpati idol in a "Math" adjoining the Motipura Masjid, and to take it in a palkhi procession past the Masjid. This programme was interpreted as a step in the direction of establishing a temple immediately adjacent to the Masjid, and was regarded as a piece of mischievous provocation.

Hence a large and excited crowd of Muslims soon gathered, and when the Hindu palkhi-bearers attempted to start their procession, the Muslims attacked them. The Hindus took refuge in the "Math" where they were besieged from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m. The Mamlatdar with the local police managed to keep the situation in hand until news of the despatch of two bus-loads of police from Nasik was received. This considerably eased the situation, and enabled the local officers to remove the palkhi-bearers under escort to the City Police Station, and, by the time reinforcements arrived, the crowd had dispersed.

Some stone throwing was indulged in during the early stages of the disturbance, and four persons were slightly injured. Feelings of the two communities remained strained for a considerable time, and as a result a fairly strong party of armed police had to be retained at Malegaon.

18 persons were arrested and tried under Sections 145, 147, 149, 323, 253 and 426, Indian Penal Code, who were convicted and bound over for sums varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 with sureties to be of good behaviour for two years.

Satyagraha of Untouchables at Nasik.

The situation reached at the end of 1931 in this experiment by the untouchables was that an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, had been passed restraining them from entering the Kala Ram Temple, and that a similar order was in force restraining both the Untouchables and the Sanatanists from bathing in the Ram Kund.

The former order expired on 31st December 1931, and the Untouchables resumed their tactics of moving round the temple watching the doors which were generally closed. The Sanatanists countered by posting volunteers at the doors to prevent unauthorised entry.

On 4th January 1932 a scuffle took place between both the parties which resulted in stone throwing, and subsequently the Untouchables retreated to their camp in Panchwati Maharwada. When, however, the Untouchables left Panchwati Maharwada and began to proceed to the Motha Maharwada, they resorted to unprovoked attacks on caste Hindus whom they chanced to meet. As the result of one such attack the victim died the next day in the Civil Hospital.

The trouble at the Kala Ram temple continued till the third week in January but with no further serious incident, and then gradually died out.

The order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, affecting the Ram Kund was extended by Government from time to time pending the announcement of the decision of the District Magistrate in the matter. This was given on 6th June the Untouchables being thereby ordered neither to bathe in nor to approach the Ram Kund.

On this announcement being made crowds of caste Hindus thronged to the sacred kund to perform their ablutions, and the Untouchables abandoned their satyagraha.

Sinhast Fair at Nasik and Trimbak.

The second period of the Sinhast commenced on 26th June 1932, and ended on 28th November 1932. This was the most important part of the Trikhandi Sinhast the month of Shrawan falling in this period. The places of importance in connection with Sinhast are Trimbak and Nasik City. The Sadhus from Northern India who form the bulk of the pilgrims for Sinhast are divided into two sects viz. (*i*) the Bairagis and (*ii*) the Gosavis. The former have long established rights and privileges as to processions and ablutions in Nasik City while the latter have similar rights at Trimbak. About 8,000 Bairagis assembled at Nasik but unfortunately the ceremonies connected with the festival were marred by dissensions between the different sects. The three chief divisions of these are the Nirwani, the Digambar and the Nirmohi. Among these again the chief sub-sects are the Dakor Indore Khalsa, the Barabhai Dandia, the Terabhai Tyagi and the Char Sampraday. The trouble arose from the first of the latter—the Indore Dakor Khalsa—who, being the richest party, tried to break away from the Nirwani, Digambar and Nirmohi sects and lead the other sub-sects independently.

According to immemorial custom there should have been three important processions from the three principal camps to the River Godavari and back with flags of honour. The first procession on 22nd July 1932 passed off quietly all having taken part, but after this the Dakor Khalsa and other sub-sects broke away from the three principal sects, and wished to have a separate procession contrary to established custom, but were not permitted to do so. They, therefore, refused to take any part in the procession organised by the three principal sects on 12th August 1932. As feelings between the principal sects and the sub-sects became strained, and the majority of the Bairagis did not take part in the procession on that day, a special procession without flags and music was allowed by the District Magistrate on 14th August 1932. This eased the situation somewhat, but although it was a very big procession the principal sects did not take part in it, and so relations still remained strained. The last procession was fixed to take place on 16th August 1932. In the hope of settling their differences, and ensuring that all would take part in this last ceremony, the Mahants of all the sects and sub-sects held a conference on the night of 15th August 1932. Instead of a compromise being arrived at, however, a quarrel took place between the Mahants of Nirmohi and Nirwani on the one hand, and the Indore Dakor Khalsa on the other. This assumed such a serious aspect within a short time that followers of both parties numbering from two

to three thousand, flocked to the place armed with all sorts of weapons, such as axes, sacred trisuls, lathis, etc. and there was every prospect of a serious riot taking place, but for the prompt action of the Police who succeeded in keeping the situation under control. This incident rendered it necessary to make special police arrangements for the procession next day which, however, turned out to be a poor show as the sub-sects refused to take part in it. However, a large concourse of people numbering about one lakh came in to witness it.

After this the Indore Dakor Khalsa continued their endeavours to establish itself as a separate and leading sect by attempting to get a separate and additional procession recognised for it. As such a procession was contrary to all precedent it was not permitted. Owing, however, to the bitter state of feeling now existing, this refusal had to be backed on three occasions by orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

As a contrast to these events at Nasik, the celebrations at Trimbak where 3,000 Gosavis had assembled, passed off without a hitch. Here, for the first time for 72 years Government permitted the revival, in a modified form, of the custom of the Gosavis to go in a naked procession to the Kushawart for bathing, and thence to Trimbakeshwar Temple for Darshan.

The modifications of this procedure imposed by Government were that the naked processionists should not exceed 200 in number, that the procession should end before sunrise, and that it should not visit the temple. Although this did not satisfy the Gosavis they took out the procession on 1st August and adhered faithfully to all the restrictions. After this they again approached Government and obtained permission for two more nude processions for which the only restriction imposed was that the processions were to end before daybreak. These two processions also passed off quietly on 30th September 1932 and 14th October 1932, and were attended by about 60,000 people.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon visited Poona by aeroplane arriving at Poona on 14th October 1932, and left for New Delhi by aeroplane on the 17th idem. On their way to Poona and back Their Excellencies halted at Ahmedabad for a few hours, and the usual police arrangements were made at Poona and Ahmedabad on both these occasions.

Again in December 1932 Their Excellencies visited Baroda and Bombay City on 11th and 14th respectively, travelling by rail. They halted at Baroda for two days and at Bombay for four days. The usual intensive police arrangements were made in connection with their railway journeys through this Presidency.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

52. As usual, the School re-opened after the December vacation on 4th January 1932.

Mr. H. B. Kidd was the Principal of the School throughout the year.

Messrs. L. A. Paddon Row and D. W. B. Carnaghan, newly appointed Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, joined the School on 8th November 1932.

No recruitment was made for the direct appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police during the year.

Thirty-seven students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1932, and 28 for the subsequent course in July 1932.

In the first final examination held at the end of May 1932, out of 36 students who appeared, 35 passed successfully (three with honours). Out of 30 students who appeared at the second final examination which took place in November 1932, 28 passed successfully (three with honours).

The general health of the School was good throughout the year except for one case of Typhoid fever. The student concerned was able to appear for the final examination after his recovery and passed.

The discipline and general conduct of the students throughout the year was uniformly satisfactory.

Major L. H. Aquino, Superintendent of Police, Baroda State, visited the School in September 1932 to study the system of tuition imparted to students. I visited the School in December 1932 for the prize giving, and delivered an address to the students.

On 13th August 1932, Mr. H. E. Butler, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, delivered a very interesting lecture at the School on "Riots and Riot Control".

Unfortunately the School was without a Head Drill Instructor during the latter part of the year owing to the resignation of the incumbent of this post. Mr. Kidd nevertheless succeeded in maintaining the usual high standard of drill efficiency, and conducted the School throughout the year in an able manner assisted whole-heartedly by Mr. Phadke, the chief Law Instructor, and the staff under him.

Administrative changes.

53. The administrative and other changes effected during the year were :—

(1) Opening of C Division Police Station in Poona City.

(2) Opening of two new Outposts at Virar and Palghar on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(3) Opening of three Outposts at Torkheda, Padalda and Aslod in Shahada Taluka of West Khandesh District.

(4) The following changes were made in the East Khandesh District :—

(*a*) Conversion of Nasirabad Outpost into a Police Station.

(*b*) Conversion of Pahur Outpost into a Police Station.

(*c*) Conversion of Shendurni Police Station into an Outpost.

(*d*) Conversion of Tondapur Road Patrol into an Outpost.

(*e*) Abolition of Fattepur Police Station.

(*f*) Opening of an Outpost at Betavad.

(5) The Police Station at Mugatkhan-Hubli was retransferred to Kittur under Bail-Hongal Taluka in the Belgaum District.

Miscellaneous.

54. During the year under report, pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 3,298 was afforded to 52 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widows Fund for Constabulary" as against Rs. 3,313 to 55 families in the previous year.

909 officers and men and 3 clerks joined the General Provident Fund, and 80 officers and men and 1 clerk took out Post Office Life Assurance policies.

448 policemen were sued for indebtedness in civil courts as against 443 in 1931.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies in various districts continued to flourish.

Needs of the Department.

55. The needs of the Department continue to be numerous and pressing. They have been reported year after year in previous reports, and no useful purpose would be served by their reiteration at a time when the paramount need of the Presidency is economy. I would, however, make an exception to this in the matter of strengthening the Ahmedabad City Police. The City and the Suburban areas continue to develop and the population has increased considerably.

The present strength sanctioned years ago is utterly inadequate to meet modern needs, and it is only the additional temporary force located at Ahmedabad in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, combined with the strenuous efforts of the District Superintendent of Police and his officers, which renders it at all possible for the City to be regulated and protected.

Salient features.

56. The resumption of the Civil Disobedience movement was the outstanding feature of the earlier part of the year throughout the Presidency. An account of this has already been sketched in paragraph 25 above; it is, therefore, unnecessary to recapitulate the details here. Suffice it to say that thanks to the ordinances the movement never acquired any momentum, and the enthusiasm at first engendered very soon evaporated. Only in parts of Kanara did sparks of the movement, fanned by agitators in Mysore, remain alive to any extent at the end of the year.

Turning to crime statistics a noticeable feature of the year's working is the appreciable rise recorded in total reported cognizable crime. This, however, is no indication of increased criminality as the rise is wholly accounted for by offences connected with the Civil Disobedience movement. A real indication of the state of crime in the Presidency is the further fall of 404 in crime of a serious nature. This, combined with an improvement in the percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of as true, a decrease in cases pending and in cases undetected, point to an all-round satisfactory record of work during the year.

In regard to the general work and conduct of the Police during the year I quote below the remarks of the two Range Deputy Inspectors General.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, writes :—

" * * * The rank and file have worked loyally and steadfastly and are worthy of all praise."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, writes :—

"The Civil Disobedience agitation, at the commencement of the year, put a severe strain on the Police. Thanks to the promulgation of the Ordinances, and our past experience in coping with this disorder, we were able to deal with it firmly and successfully. Abuse of the Police was an ever-ready weapon, but from its very ineffectiveness the Police suffered naught in prestige. In Dharwar and Belgaum Districts very excellent work was done in exterminating the notorious gang of dacoits headed by Somya Chandanmatti."

I am glad to be able to report that in spite of special difficulties, and constant pressure of work, the Police throughout the year evinced a spirit of steadfast loyalty and devotion to duty, and maintained their high standard of efficiency.

Concluding remarks.

57. During the year under review four Indian Police officers, and four officers from the Bombay Provincial Police Service retired. From the former cadre one officer died. Two Assistant Superintendents of Police were recruited during the year, while no recruitment was made to the Bombay Provincial Police Service.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, writes :—

"* * * Where all have done so well it is difficult to mention individuals; but I think the following officers have had a particularly arduous time and are worthy of special mention :—

Messrs. A. W. Pryde, P. B. Wilkins, G. Y. S. Farrant, and T. Robinson.

Among Deputy Superintendents of Police I would mention Khan Bahadur N. D. Shroff, Khan Saheb S. K. Karanjawala, Khan Bahadur I. K. Desai, Mr. D. R. Kotwal, and Mr. M. V. Nabar."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, has mentioned the following officers for their work throughout the year :—

Superintendents of Police :

Messrs. F. W. O'Gorman, M. T. O'Gorman, J. L. Collins and R. C. Rodger.

Assistant Superintendents of Police :

Messrs. J. R. Harris and J. Abernethy.

Deputy Superintendents of Police :

Messrs. J. D'Sylva, B. V. Chinmulgund, R. S. Kate, C. W. Condon and Rao Saheb A. B. Ghorpade.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, has mentioned the following gazetted officers :—

Mr. Sk. Abdul Biram (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch).

Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Tribes Branch).

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, M.B.E., (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch).

Mr. D. H. Lad, (Superintendent, Finger Print Bureau).

I have no hesitation in endorsing the commendatory remarks on these officers.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"The District Superintendents of Police, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat, have given a very interesting account of the Civil Disobedience movement, and have shown how prompt and effective action was taken to suppress the movement in its second phase by the use of Ordinances. Although the year was one of severe strain on the Police Force, it is a matter of gratification that the Police Administration in the Division was carried out most efficiently, and with great tact and patience. In the circumstances the Commissioner fully endorses the praise bestowed on the Police Force in general, and the officers named by the District Superintendents of Police and the Deputy Inspector General in particular."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"I took charge on 27th of March 1933, and have had no opportunity yet of becoming personally acquainted with the Police Administration of this Division.

It appears, however, from the reports that a very successful year's work has been achieved in every district.

The permanent addition to the Police Force at Sholapur was a step in the right direction. The results have been good.

* * * * * * * *

Where all have done so well in trying circumstances it is difficult to mention any particular officer, but Mr. Farrant appears to have effected a marked improvement in the Bombay Suburban District. Messrs. Robinson, Moss and O'Gorman preserved the peace, and checked crime in districts which are well known for outbreaks of violence."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

"The efficiency of the Division has on the whole been well maintained. Not only has due attention been paid to normal police work, but the special work thrown on the force by the civil disobedience agitation was cheerfully faced, and the prompt suppression of the agitation in general was in no small measure due to the vigilance of the force. In the Kanara District, in particular, where congress activities were fomented by agitators from Mysore, the Police had a very busy time. There, as elsewhere, the force discharged its duties in a manner which deserves all praise. I endorse the commendation bestowed on individual officers by the District Superintendents of Police and by the Deputy Inspector General of Police."

Mr. M. P. LaBouchardiere, who divided the year between the appointments of Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, and Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, acquitted himself well in both posts and I am indebted to him for much hard work conscientiously performed.

Mr. A. E. Caffin, who filled Mr. LaBouchardiere's place in the Criminal Investigation Department from April to November, completely justified his selection for the post.

To Messrs. Turner, Shillidy, Bailey and Holland, my Deputies, I am grateful for work ably performed in their respective spheres, and for their willing and active co-operation in all matters concerning the welfare of the Force.

Office Establishment.

My office staff has disposed of its usual heavy burden of work with its accustomed accuracy and promptness under the careful direction of Khan Saheb Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin, the Office Superintendent, and of the Head Clerk Rao Saheb Betrabet. To these, and to Mr. Abdul Ghani, the head of the Administrative Branch, I am specially indebted for much able assistance.

G. S. WILSON,
Officiating Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX "A".

Incidence of Crime per 1,000 of Population.

APPENDIX A (Referred to in paragraph 5).

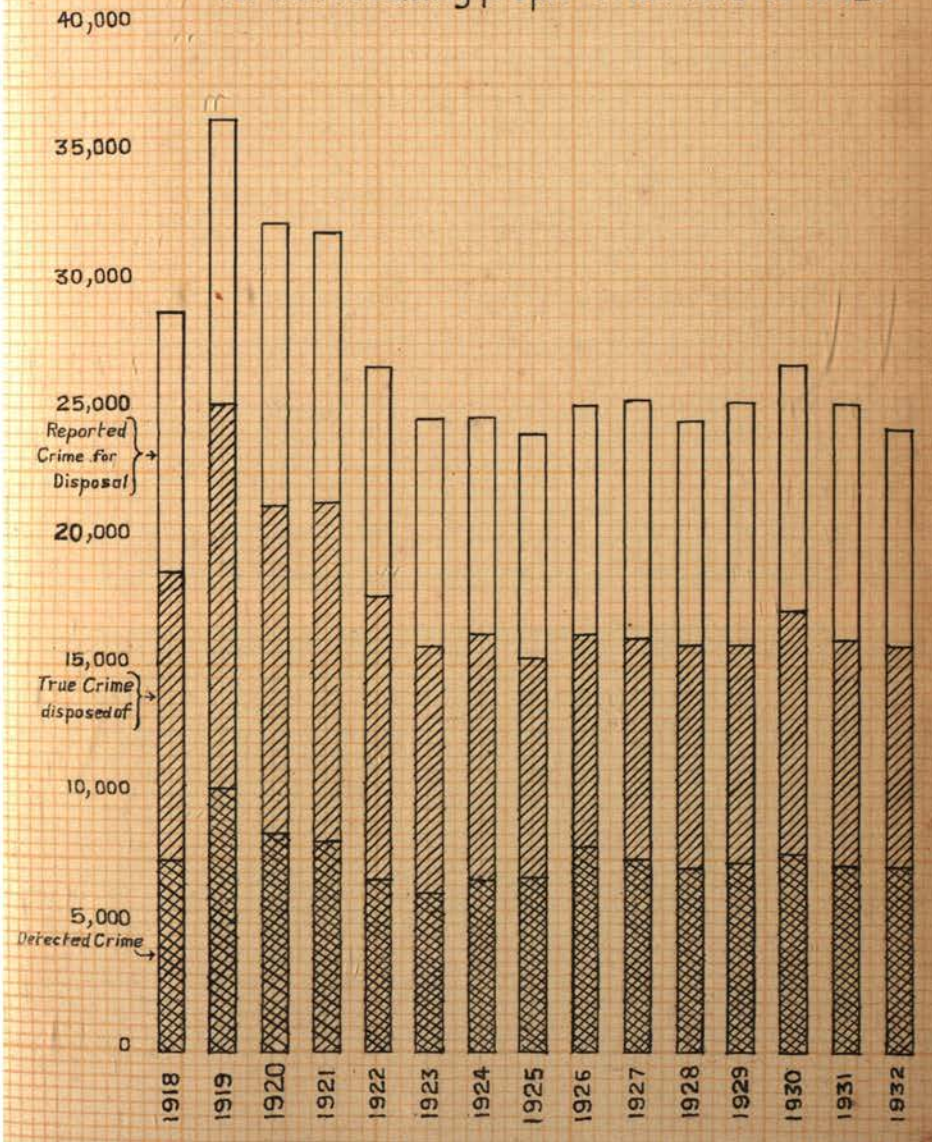
Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime during 1932.

District	Cognizable crime reported during 1932. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders reported during 1932	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 1932	Dacoity, 1932	Robbery, 1932	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, 1932	Thefts (including cattle thefts), 1932	Cases of receiving stolen property, 1932	Total serious crime. 1932	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	1·57	·03	·02	·02	·02	·32	·41	·04	·89	
2. Broach	1·07	·01	·01	·01	·02	·29	·20	·01	·57	
3. Kaira	1·89	·03	·01	·05	·03	·53	·46	·02	1·18	
4. Panch Mahals	1·59	·03	·03	·02	·04	·41	·37	·03	·96	
5. Surat	·85	·01	·004	·001	·01	·22	·26	·01	·53	
6. Thana	1·53	·01	·01	·005	·04	·47	·48	·01	1·06	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	3·56	·02	·005	...	·05	·81	1·63	·08	2·57	
8. Ahmednagar	·84	·01	·007	·02	·04	·24	·26	·01	·60	
9. East Khandesh	1·27	·02	·004	·01	·04	·42	·45	·01	·90	
10. West Khandesh	1·01	·01	·01	·02	·03	·29	·36	·01	·75	
11. Nasik	1·43	·02	·007	·01	·05	·42	·54	·02	1·88	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1·43	·02	·01	·02	·03	·38	·47	·02	·98	
12. Poona	1·61	·01	·006	·006	·02	·37	·76	·05	1·23	
13. Satara	·80	·02	·009	·008	·02	·22	·24	·01	·54	
14. Sholapur	1·01	·01	·01	·01	·04	·20	·36	·02	·68	
15. Belgaum	·82	·03	·01	·007	·03	·18	·19	·004	·47	
16. Bijapur	·75	·02	·005	·009	·03	·25	·17	·01	·52	
17. Dharwar	·97	·01	·007	·002	·04	·30	·31	·01	·70	
18. Kanara	·68	·01	·004	·002	·01	·22	·23	·002	·49	
19. Kolaba	·64	·01	·009	·003	·01	·15	·24	·007	·44	
20. Ratnagiri	·28	·001	·002	...	·001	·07	·12	·001	·19	
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	·96	·02	·007	·006	·02	·23	·38	·01	·69	
Total, for Presidency proper, including Railways.	1·19	·02	·009	·01	·03	·31	·42	·02	·88	

Appendix B (Referred to in para 10)

Police Cognizable Crime under I.P.C. (Classes I to V)

for the Presidency proper from 1918 to 1932.



G.P.Z.O. P.1935.

APPENDIX C (Referred to in paragraph 20).

Details regarding persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

1		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year 2	Number ordered to furnish security. 3	Number who furnished security 4	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 5	Number who went to jail in default of security 6	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year 7	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases) 8
Northern Range	1931	1,017	565	448	...	117	173	66·94
	1932	1,248	790	542	...	248	239	78·68
Southern Range	1931	870	363	289	...	74	249	58·45
	1932	900	473	344	...	129	221	69·6[illegible]
Total	1931	1,887	928	737	...	191	422	63·34
	1932	2,143	1,263	886	...	377	460	75·04

APPENDIX D (Referred to in paragraph 28).

Statistical figures showing the working of the Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City, during the year 1932, as compared with those of 1931.

Serial No.	Particulars	1931	1932
1	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the beginning of the year.	38,181	37,710
2	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for record.	3,338	2,007
3	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record under the Finger Print Rules.	3,166	3,208
4	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the end of the year.	37,710	36,509
5	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for search from the City Police or from other Provinces.	16,031	14,656
6	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of Serial No. 5.	5,082	3,556
7	Number of Finger Impression Slips referred to the Poona or other Bureaux for search.	15,667	13,902
8	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of Serial No. 7.	2,396	1,450
9	Number of Re-convicted Slips prepared and received for record.	3,141	1,734
10	Number of Finger Impression Slips and Re-convicted Slips sent to other Bureaux for record.	5,918	3,363
11	Number of cases in which exhibits were received for examination and expert opinion.	62	59
12	Amount of expert opinion fees received ...	Rs. 630	Rs. 600
13	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to give expert evidence.	49	41
14	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to visit scenes of offences for inspection of foot and finger impressions.	20	23
15	Number of men trained as operators for the City Police.	36	22

APPENDIX E (Referred to in paragraph 30).

Statement showing the statistics regarding Motor Vehicles for the year 1932.

District	Number of Motor Vehicles		Number of Driving Licenses		"A" Permits		"B" Permits	
	Registered	Re-registered	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad ...	246	1,377	431	2,345	109	229	150	437
Broach ...	18	90	18	139	10	28	16	40
Kaira ...	25	232	79	355	69	119	48	210
Panch Mahals ...	17	81	39	161	32	26	33	36
Surat ...	35	712	152	841	102	158	108	213
Thana ...	28	350	43	452	78	193	78	269
Bombay Suburban District.	92	793	77	801	176	91	209	120
Ahmednagar ...	54	506	50	692	93	178	114	233
East Khandesh ...	1	231	50	694	91	177	78	288
West Khandesh ...	13	381	51	377	80	246	200	258
Nasik ...	29	567	140	818	194	280	297	323
Total, Northern Range.	558	5,320	1,130	7,175	1,034	1,725	1,330	2,427
Poona ...	249	2,059	955	3,408	389	235	379	447
Satara ...	83	370	127	603	231	252	337	264
Sholapur ...	70	407	52	658	101	131	174	165
Belgaum ...	193	613	242	850	268	411	356	490
Bijapur ...	26	161	36	292	48	106	51	161
Dharwar ...	60	2	66	720	41	250	61	351
Kanara ...	14	177	78	355	42	104	44	195
Kolaba ...	20	250	58	323	115	130	58	224
Ratnagiri ...	50	190	63	333	93	186	88	230
Total, Southern Range.	764	4,229	1,677	7,547	1,328	1,805	1,518	2,527
Grand Total ...	1,322	9,549	2,807	14,722	2,362	3,530	2,848	4,954

No. 13.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Poona, 31st May 1933.

FROM

E. E. TURNER, Esquire, I.P.,
Officiating Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper, Part II, for the year 1932, together with the usual accompaniments, submitted by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

2. A copy of the remarks made by the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, Dharwar, is also attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. E. TURNER,
Officiating Inspector-General of Police.

MO-III Bk K 27—*a*—Crim

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND AND BOMBAY CITY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1932.

Statistics.

The total number of notified Criminal Tribes remained the same as in the preceding year. The total number of registered members belonging to all tribes, including mixed gangs at the end of the year 1931, was 20,352. Subsequent verification of the figures showed a decrease of 1 Waddar in the Sholapur District. The grand total at the beginning of 1932 was, therefore, 20,351, and not 20,352.

Additions and alterations.

During the year 684 members of different tribes and gangs were registered, 123 died, and 1,001 were released from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act (659 for improvement of character and 342 for other reasons). 60 persons were sent to Settlements under Section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The total number on the register at the end of the year was 19,858. Of these 14,844 are restricted under Section 11, and 5,014 are subject to the provisions of Section 10 only.

At the close of the year 496 persons were absconding, and 402 were in jail. These figures refer to registered members outside Settlements.

Details relating to all tribes are shown in Statement I.

Though the registers of those members inside Settlements are in the keeping of the Superintendents of Police of the Districts in which the Settlements are situated, yet the number is not given here as previously done, in view of the fact that Government have ordered in their Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P. 171 (*b*)/500-E, dated 22nd February 1932, that statistical information regarding the members of the criminal tribes inside Settlements should be omitted from the Annual Police Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Application of the Act to new tribes or gangs.

2. No new tribes or gangs or mixed gangs have been declared under Section 3 during the year under report. Proposals to declare certain Thakars residing in the villages of Ahmednagar and Poona Districts have, however, been received from the District Superintendents of Police concerned. These proposals are being examined, and will be submitted in due course, if the evidence available is sufficient to warrant such action.

Removals from the register.

3. The total number of members struck off the register during the year was 1,124, as against 2,398 in the preceding year. The following tables give details of

the members struck off the register by District, and by tribe separately :—

According to District.

District.	Number struck off the register owing to			Total.
	Death.	Improvement of character.	Other reasons.	
Ahmedabad	1	..	..	1
Kaira	11	..	93	104
Thana	5	..	1	6
Ahmednagar	12	6	..	18
East Khandesh	9	22	3	34
West Khandesh	16	123	44	183
Nasik	6	137	..	143
Poona	6	24	2	32
Satara	19	..	3	22
Sholapur	6	4	35	45
Belgaum	2	122	..	124
Bijapur	15	31	..	46
Dharwar	13	190	161	364
Kanara	1	..	..	1
Kolaba	1	..	..	1
Total ..	123	659	342	1,124

According to Tribe.

Tribe.	Number struck off the register owing to			Total.
	Death.	Improvement of character.	Other reasons.	
Bagdi	..	..	..	..
Bauriah	..	..	..	..
Berad	7	144	26	177
Bhampta Rajput	1	3	..	4
Bhampta Takari	3	10	4	17
Bhil	28	80	..	108
Chapparband	..	..	..	..
Dharala	..	..	93	93
Futgudi	5	..	..	5
Haranshikari	4	11	2	17
Hur	..	..	..	..
Irani	..	..	35	35
Kaikadi	2	6	..	8
Kammi	..	13	..	13
Katbu	1	4	..	5
Kathodi	..	..	..	..
Koli	3	53	..	56
Lamani	21	134	116	271
Mang	7	..	..	7
Mang-garudi	10	141	..	151
Ramoshi	12	..	..	12
Sansia	1	3	..	4
Tadvi	..	4	2	6
Thakar	..	19	..	19
Vanjari	3	..	..	3
Waddar	2	26	20	48
Waghri	11	..	..	11
Mixed Gang	2	8	44	54
Total ..	123	659	342	1,124

In comparison with the previous year there is a decrease in the number of members added to and removed from the register respectively. The fluctuation is probably due to the working of the new rules. It must also be mentioned that registration has been suspended owing to the cancellation of notifications under Section 4 in respect of various tribes (Notification, Home Department, No. 9356-III/68/2/7341, dated 2nd November 1932).

The registration of the persons who were in jail was effected on their release by bringing them to their home districts under Police Register Transfer System.

The number of members of all criminal tribes added to, and struck off the register, during the past three years is given in the following table :—

Year.	Number added during the year.	Number struck off owing to		
		Death.	Improvement of character.	Other reasons.
1929	2,338	280	839	126
1930	1,447	275	472	586
1931	946	247	1,611	540
1932	707	123	659	342

Statement I accompanying this report gives details regarding the registered population of the Bombay Presidency outside Settlements according to tribes, and statement I-A to Districts.

During the year under report no member of a criminal tribe whose registration was cancelled was brought again on the register for having reverted to crime.

Roll Call.

4. Every registered member of a criminal tribe to whom Section 10 (*a*) is applied is required to report himself daily to the Village Headman between the hours of 9 and 10 p.m. according to rules.

Verification of the presence of the registered members of criminal tribes after roll call by paying domiciliary visits, as authorised in the new rules, is of material use in controlling the criminal activities of these persons.

In Bijapur District 4 persons were found absent at the time of domiciliary visits, and suitable action was taken against the defaulters.

Total convictions of tribesmen under the Indian Penal Code.

5. Convictions of members of criminal tribes both registered and unregistered, for offences against the coinage, property and other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code are shown below together with figures of the last three years :—

Year.	Offences against		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Total
	Coinage.	Property.		
1929	2	846	263	1,111
1930	2	757	310	1,069
1931	....	822	417	1,239
1932	.....	1,056	401	1,457

203 settlers from different Settlements, as compared with 173 last year, were convicted for offences under Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report.

Of these 5 were liable for enhanced punishment under Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act, but only 3 were dealt with under that Section.

The following statement shows convictions under the Indian Penal Code according to tribe :—

Name of the tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Bagdi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bauriah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berad	..	..	15	34	2	42	17	76
Bhampta Rajput ..	..	..	4	..	10	..	14	..
Bhampta Takari ..	..	..	15	7	3	2	18	9
Bhil	..	..	36	153	19	61	55	214
Chapparband	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dharala	..	..	6	267	..	132	6	399
Futgudi	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Haranshikari	..	..	13	9	10	..	23	9
Hur	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Irani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaikadi	..	..	4	2	2	1	6	3
Kammi	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Katbu	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Kathodi	..	..	..	147	..	20	..	167
Koli	..	..	2	22	..	4	2	26
Lamani	..	..	17	30	7	8	24	38
Mang	..	..	13	41	..	4	13	45
Mang-garudi	..	..	36	14	7	5	43	19
Ramoshi	..	..	5	34	..	1	5	35
Sansia	..	..	11	38	1	..	12	38
Tadvi	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
Thakur	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	2
Vanjari	..	..	..	12	..	1	..	13
Waddar	..	..	2	12	2	4	4	16
Waghri	..	..	28	9	31	15	59	24
Mixed Gang	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Total ..	..	..	216	840	96	305	312	1,145

There has been a marked increase in the number of offences against property committed by the unregistered members of Criminal Tribes. This is probably due to the fact that the new rules released many from registration and supervision.

The following statement shows the percentage of convictions of registered members to the registered population according to tribe :—

Name of the tribe.	Number of registered members at the close of the year.	For offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under Section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code and Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act.	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	Percentage of convictions to registered population (2 decimal points only).
Bagadi ..	...	..	....	..	..	..
Bauriah ..	..	..	....	..	..	..
Berad ..	615	17	3	25	45	7·32
Bhampta Rajput ..	198	14	35	55	104	52·53
Bhampta Takari ..	236	18	1	6	25	10·59
Bhil ..	2,376	55	4	76	135	5·68
Chapparband ..	4	..	....	..	..	..
Dharala ..	378	6	3	..	9	2·38
Futgudi ..	219	2	....	1	3	1·37
Haranshikari ..	729	23	....	29	52	7·13
Hur ..	..	1	....	..	1	..
Irani ..	..	..	....	..	..	..
Kaikadi ..	166	6	....	11	17	10·24
Kammi ..	20	..	....	1	1	5·0
Katbu ..	154	..	....	3	3	1·95
Kathodi ..	29	..	....	..	..	..
Koli ..	182	2	....	11	13	7·14
Lamani ..	1,748	24	....	47	71	4·06
Mang ..	415	13	9	15	37	8·92
Mang-garudi ..	903	43	7	36	86	9·52
Ramoshi ..	611	5	3	6	14	2·29
Sansi ..	167	12	6	21	39	23·35
Tadvi ..	105	..	....	3	3	2·86
Thakor ..	83	3	....	5	8	9·64
Vanjari ..	61	..	....	3	3	4·92
Waddar ..	192	4	....	5	9	4·69
Waghri ..	10,091	59	6	6	71	·70
Mixed Gang ..	155	5	....	1	6	3·87
Total ..	19,858	312	77	366	755	..

Convictions of registered members for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Tribes Act, and other laws,

as compared with the preceding three years are shown below :—

Year.	Number of registered members at the close of the year.	For offences under Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under Section 118 of Criminal Procedure Code.	For cognizable offences under other Acts.	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	Percentage of convictions of registered population.
1929 ..	22,095	275	38	34	763	1,110	5·02
1930 ..	21,902	286	18	42	694	1,040	4·75
1931 ..	20,352	363	11	14	542	930	4·52
1932 ..	19,858	312	75	18	368	773	3·89

During the year under report there is a decrease in the convictions of registered members under the Indian Penal Code, and in convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act. The continued fall in offences under the Criminal Tribes Act is satisfactory, and leads one to presume that Criminal Tribes members are becoming more amenable to the disciplinary measures necessary for their supervision.

Absconders.

6. 496 registered members were untraced at the end of the year, as against 672 of the previous year. 349 absconders were apprehended during the year. 366 were prosecuted under Section 22 for breach of rules made under Section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Punishments.

7. (1) *Under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.*— During the year under report 1,755 members of the Criminal Tribes were convicted of cognizable offences, and under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these 405 convictions were obtained against registered members, and 1,350 against unregistered members. 1,056 members were convicted of offences against property as against 822 of the last year, an increase of 234 over the figures of last year.

The increase to a large extent may be attributed to the reason already given in paragraph 5.

(2) (*a*) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section* 21.—This year only 6 members, as against 9 last year, were dealt with under this Section for avoiding registration.

(*b*) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section* 22.—Under this Section 366 registered members were convicted as against 531 in the last year.

A still further marked decrease is noticeable in the figures under this Section which seems to justify the remark on the point made in last year's report.

There appears to be a considerable improvement on the part of Magistrates, as well as the Police, in understanding clearly the difference between sub-sections 1 and 2 of Section 22. Very few instances have come to notice this year of the wrong application of these two sub-sections.

(c) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section* 24.—Under this Section 2 registered members were convicted during the year as against 11 in the last year, and 4 in 1930.

Use of Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

8. The number of convicted persons liable for enhanced punishment under the provisions of Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act, and the number of persons whose cases were considered in that light, are shown in columns 18 and 19 of Statement II and II-A.

Out of 29 persons liable for enhanced punishment 12 were convicted and sentenced to a term provided by Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Village Headman.

9. Copies of the set of instructions regarding the duties of the Village Police under the Criminal Tribes Act, which received Government approval in their Home Department No. 2258-II, dated 12th February 1932, have been distributed to all the Village Headmen in the Presidency. It is hoped that these instructions will rouse these Village Officers to a higher sense of duty in carrying out their responsibilities in connection with the working of the Act.

Two Police Patels in Nasik District were warned for neglect of duty, and three were fined under Section 176, Indian Penal Code, during the year under report.

In Satara District one Police Patel was fined for falsely reporting the absence of a registered Ramoshi and 2 were warned for not inquiring into the absence of two Ramoshis from roll-call, and 1 for failure to report the arrival of a wandering gang of notified Phase Pardhis.

In Bijapur District the Police Patels of Gudur and Balkundi villages were warned for not reporting promptly absconders from their villages. One Police Patel of Lebgeri was suspended for two months, and another Patel fined Rs. 2, for not taking roll-call properly.

In Dharwar District cases against two Police Patels for neglect of duty are under correspondence.

The District Magistrate, Kanara, has appointed a Forest Depôt Officer at Dandeli to perform the duties of a Village Headman under Rule 2(*e*) of the Rules for the control of members of Criminal Tribes, as the Police Patel was found unsuitable to be entrusted with the work.

The successful working of the Criminal Tribes Act depends largely on the conscientious performance of their duties by the Village Headmen or Patels. Without the whole-hearted and honest co-operation of these officers it is impossible to exercise the necessary supervision over registered members. In many cases such Headmen are illiterate and slack in their duties in this respect. An improvemet in the type of Headman is thus necessary to make the working of the Act more effective.

Notes on Individual Tribes.

WAGHRIS AND DHARALAS.

10. The work of registering the members of these two tribes in accordance with the Government Notification, Home Department,

Nos. 9356-III/50 to 56 dated 28th November 1931 was not carried out owing to the consideration of the necessity of the revision of the old defective registers, and subsequent delay in the receipt of the necessary forms. In addition the work was brought to a standstill by the cancellation of the Notifications under Section 4 in respect of various tribes by Government Notification, Home Department, No. 9356-III/68/2/7341, dated 2nd November 1932. The question of restoring these Notifications is under the consideration of Government, and orders are awaited.

The number shown in this report as on the register at the close of the year is therefore that of members registered under the old rules.

WAGHRIS.

The number on the register at the beginning of the year was 10,088 in Kaira, 5 in Broach, 1 in Ahmedabad, 1 in West Khandesh and 4 in Bombay Suburban District in the previous year.

During the year 3 Waghris were registered in Ahmedabad District. Of those on the register 11 died, and none was removed for improvement of character, or for other reasons.

59 registered Waghris were convicted under the Indian Penal Code as shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Total.
Kaira	21	27	48
Surat	1	....	1
Panch Mahals	....	3	3
B. B. & C. I. Railway	5	....	5
Bombay Suburban District	....	....	....
Sholapur	1	1	2
Total ..	28	31	59

The number of registered Waghris convicted for various offences as compared with the figures of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Criminal Tribes Act Section 24.	Criminal Tribes Act Section 22.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Total.
1929 ..	49	3	1	116	13	182
1930 ..	37	2	..	183	4	226
1931 ..	46	3	2	40	..	91
1932 ..	59	6	..	6	2	73

Presumably, the almost total absence of prosecutions under Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act, is due to the fact that such prosecutions could not be undertaken until the new registration was brought into force.

Several Waghris were responsible for a number of house breakings and thefts, and 18 offences were traced against them. Through the efforts of the Baroda Police a gang case was made out and tried at Baroda against 23 Waghris, of whom 16 were convicted.

No Waghri has been convicted under Sections 21, 23 or 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act. 15 registered Waghris were in jail on the last day of the year. 7 Waghris are absconding, and none, so far, has been apprehended during the year.

DHARALAS.

The number of Dharalas on the register at the beginning of the year was 471. No Dharala was newly registered. Out of those on the register 93 ceased automatically to be registered members on the expiry of their period of restriction according to old rules.

During the year 415 Dharalas were convicted of cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and under the Criminal Procedure Code, but, out of these, only 9 were registered members.

The number of registered Dharalas convicted during the year as compared with the figures of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1929 ..	17	1	..	..	64	82
1930 ..	8	4	..	..	52	64
1931 ..	22	..	..	..	51	73
1932 ..	6	..	3	..	..	9

7 Dharalas were liable for enhanced punishment under Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act, but only 4 were dealt with under that Section. 53 Dharalas were in jail on the last day of the year.

The following table shows the comparative figures of convictions obtained against Dharalas and Wahgris for offences under the Indian Penal Code during the last 5 years :—

Year.	Dharalas.	Waghris.
1928	298	43
1929	342	51
1930	281	37
1931	370	47
1932	405	83

The number of absconders at the end of the year was 7, and they were all Waghris. As none was apprehended no action under Section 22 (1) and (2) was taken.

The former registration of Waghris and Dharalas was defective, and so a fresh registration of all the members of these two tribes liable for registration has been ordered, but owing to the want of an order to the District Magistrate under Section 4 for registration the work has been suspended.

MANG-GARUDIS.

This is a wandering tribe, and it is found throughout the Presidency, with the exception of Gujarat.

During the year only 31 persons were registered in different districts, and at the close of the year 903 were on the register as detailed below :—

Ahmednagar	261
East Khandesh	234
West Khandesh	162
Nasik	49
Poona	153
Satara	15
Belgaum	28
Bombay Suburban District	1
Total ..	903

10 registered members died, and 141 were struck off the register for improvement in character. 6 persons were sent to Settlements during the year, and 8 were transferred to other Districts under Section 12 of the Criminal Tribes Act. 74 registered persons were absconding on the last day of the year, and 22 were in jail.

No members were prosecuted under Sections 21, 23 or 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The number, both registered and unregistered members, of this tribe convicted for offences during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Thana ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..
Bombay Suburban District ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ahmednagar ..	2	..	7	3	2	..	..	7	18	3
East Khandesh ..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	9	19	5
West Khandesh ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	9	..
Nasik ..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	5	4
Poona ..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	2
Sholapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1
Bijapur ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Dharwar ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
B. B. & C. I. Rly.	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	..
Total ..	36	14	7	5	7	..	..	36	86	19

The number of registered Mang-garudis convicted during the year as compared with those in the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1929 ..	50	..	..	5	92	147
1930 ..	45	..	6	3	60	114
1931 ..	62	..	..	3	35	100
1932 ..	36	7	7	..	36	86

The majority of the members of this tribe have no fixed place of residence. They wander from place to place apparently maintaining themselves by begging, and also by pickpocketting, petty thefts, and even burglaries as opportunity occurs. The females are more criminal than the males. They are averse to manual labour, and in view of their wandering habits the only possible effective way to deal with them is to intern them in Settlements, or to settle them in a fixed locality, and restrict their movements to a comparatively small area.

In East Khandesh sanction for the internment of 28 Mang-garudis had been received at the beginning of the year, and, of these, 24 had already been interned. In order to avoid internment in Settlements 32 Mang-garudis from East and West Khandesh have absconded. They are wandering as Gonds in the various adjoining States in Gujarat and Central India, and efforts are being made to trace them.

BHILS.

Bhils are a resident tribe, and are chiefly found in the Districts of the Central Division of this Presidency. A certain "class" of persons of this tribe (those convicted since 1914) has been declared a Criminal Tribe, and only those who have convictions since 1920 are liable to registration, and are being registered in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 9752–1, dated 5th December 1927.

The registered population of the Bhils at the close of the year, was 2,376 as against 2,247 the previous year. During the year 253 persons were registered, 28 died, and 80 were struck off the register owing to improvement of character.

Their distribution is as follows:—

District.	Number of registered persons.
Ahmednagar	579
East Khandesh	628
West Khandesh	792
Nasik	335
Poona	37
Sholapur	5
Total ..	2,376

52 registered Bhils were absconding, and 98 were in jail on the last day of the year. 16 were sent to Settlements under Section 16.

The number of registered and unregistered members of this tribe convicted for offences during the year under report is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Panch Mahals ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Ahmednagar ..	1	6	9	13	1	5	..	10	21	24
East Khandesh ..	7	48	3	4	..	..	..	23	33	52
West Khandesh ..	16	47	1	35	2	2	..	21	40	84
Nasik ..	9	47	4	8	..	8	1	18	32	63
Poona ..	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	6
Sholapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	..
Total ..	36	153	19	61	3	15	1	76	135	229

The number of registered Bhils convicted during the year, as compared with those of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total
1929 ..	45	10	15	..	167	237
1930 ..	93	2	1	1	120	217
1931 ..	69	14	1	3	150	237
1932 ..	36	19	3	1	76	135

One Bhil was prosecuted under Section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act for avoiding registration. 8 registered Bhils were liable to enhanced punishment under Section 23, but only 4 were actually dealt with under that Section.

The District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, has remarked that immediate registration on conviction for non-bailable offences is becoming more effective in the prevention of crime by Bhils.

BERADS.

This resident tribe is found in the Karnatic, and the registered population at the end of the year was 615. The distribution is as under :—

Belgaum	191
Bijapur	105
Dharwar	148
Sholapur	171
Total ..	615

During the year 29 persons were registered, 7 died, and 170 were removed from the register for improvement in character, and for other reasons. 12 registered Berads were absconding, and 22 were in jail on the last day of the year.

The number of members convicted for offences during the year is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Belgaum ..	12	21	1	28	3	7	..	8	24	56
Bijapur ..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	3
Dharwar ..	3	11	1	13	..	1	..	7	11	25
Sholapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
Total ..	15	34	2	42	3	8	..	25	45	84

The number of registered members convicted for offences during the year, as compared with that of the previous 3 years, is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1929 ..	2	1	..	..	27	30
1930 ..	6	2	..	..	28	36
1931 ..	19	3	..	..	28	50
1932 ..	15	2	3	..	25	45

With reference to the remark in last year's report it may be mentioned that ex-convicts of this tribe who were available for registration have now been registered under the Criminal Tribes Act in the Dharwar District.

PHASE PARDHIS—HARANSHIKARIS.

This wandering tribe is found in the Central and Southern parts of the Presidency.

The registered population at the close of the year was 729. Their distribution is as under :—

Ahmednagar	230
East Khandesh	43
West Khandesh	67
Nasik	5
Poona	6
Sholapur	371
Bijapur	4
Dharwar	3
Total ..	729

During the year 49 persons were registered, 4 died, 11 were removed from the register for improvement in character, and 2 for other reasons and 4 were transferred to Settlements. 125 registered members were absconding, and 7 were in jail on the last day of the year.

The number of members convicted for offences during the year is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Un gistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	12	21	..
East Khandesh ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
West Khandesh ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	8	2
Nasik ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Poona ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Sholapur ..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	19	2
Bijapur ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3
Total ..	13	9	10	..	..	7	..	29	52	16

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with those of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 24.	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Total.
1929	17	3	..	..	30	50
1930	20	1	..	..	60	81
1931	3	6	..	..	38	47
1932	13	..	..	29	10	52

During the year 25 Phase Pardhis in Harigaon Camp have been restricted in their movements to an area of 5 miles from the Belapur Sugar Factory in accordance with Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1812/3-E, dated 2nd December 1932. 2 Pardhi absconders of this camp who were concerned in a murder case were executed on 6th April 1932. One of the absconders in the camp has been traced in Indore State, and after extradition to Nagar District he will be dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act. The absconders of this tribe in West Khandesh who were traced in Indore State, were dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act, but after their release they have again absconded to avoid the restrictions imposed upon them by their registration under the Act.

The Belapur Sugar Company has provided a dispensary for this camp, and has supplied 308 corrugated iron sheets to 32 Pardhi Families.

The question of transferring the management and control of the camp to the Backward Class Officer, Dharwar, is under consideration.

The free colony of this tribe at Barsi is reported to be progressing well. The camp of these Pardhis is, however, too congested, and the acquisition of an adjoining piece of land for its extension is still under the consideration of the Backward Class Officer, Dharwar.

The District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, remarks that the domiciled Haranshikaris who have settled down to agriculture are harmless.

RAJPUT BHAMPTAS.

This tribe is found in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts and also in some villages of Jath and Akalkot States. The activities of the members of this tribe extend over the whole of India, and they are inveterate criminals. They visit the scenes of big fairs and pilgrimages in distant places in order to carry on their criminal depredations.

The registered population in this Presidency at the end of the year was 198, and its distribution is as below :—

Ahmednagar	..	142
Poona	..	2
Sholapur	..	54
Total	..	198

During the year 12 persons were registered, 1 died, 3 were removed for improvement of character, 20 were sent to Settlements, 67 were out of sight at the end of the year, and 64 were apprehended. 33 were in jail on the last day of the year.

The number convicted for offences is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Thana ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	..
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	9	..	35	5	..	49	93	5
Poona ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Satara ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sholapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total ..	4	..	10	..	35	5	..	55	104	5

The increase in convictions was partly due to the arrest of several Pardeshi Bhamptas in the Districts of Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Ahmedabad, Bombay City, and also in the Central Provinces, and the States of Hyderabad and Jodhpur. The majority of them were prosecuted under the Criminal Tribes Act.

A gang consisting of 16 Pardeshi Bhamptas was arrested and dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, in Yeotmal District Central Provinces, in August last, and they are confined in Amroati jail. Of these 9 are registered absconders of Ahmednagar District, and 7 are unregistered members. They have been made Police Register Transfer to Jamkhed Sub-jail, and will be dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act in course of time.

The District Superintendent of Police, Nagar, remarks :—

" Confinement in Settlements is the only effective check on Bhamptas. Steps are being taken to get those qualified put in Settlements when they are traced and brought to the District."

During the year under report a big batch of these Bhamptas was moving in the Madras Presidency, and seven of them were arrested at Tirumali in the Chittor District, at the instance of a Bombay Presidency Criminal Investigation Department Officer and an informer, who were specially deputed for the purpose at the time of the big festival at Tirumali in October 1932. They were dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and will subsequently be brought back and dealt with in this Presidency under the Criminal Tribes Act.

BHAMPTAS TAKARIS.

(Uchlias or Ghantichors).

The registered population of this tribe is distributed as under :—

Ahmednagar	96
East Khandesh	33
Nasik	7
Poona	66
Satara	11
Belgaum	16
Bijapur	1
Dharwar	6
	236

During the year under report 15 persons were registered, 3 died, 14 were expunged from the register, 3 were sent to Settlements under Section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, and 1 was deported under Section 28 from Satara District to the Kolhapur State. 27 members are out of sight, and 19 were in jail on the last day of the year. 8 absconders have been apprehended during the year.

The number convicted for offences during the year is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	5	8	1
East Khandesh	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Nasik ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poona ..	12	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	13	9
Belgaum ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dharwar ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Total ..	15	7	3	2	..	4	1	6	25	13

The number of registered members convicted during the year, as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1929 ..	6	2	..	..	9	17
1930 ..	5	1	..	..	13	19
1931 ..	8	..	..	..	21	29
1932 ..	15	3	..	1	6	25

The activities of this tribe are on a par with those of the Rajput Bhamptas. There has been a slight increase in convictions among the members of this tribe, but in spite of this the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to the tribe is having the desired effect, considering the former wandering habits of these people.

In the month of May a gang of ten Beldar Bhamptas was traced in Ahmednagar City of whom 4 were absconders from the Lingal Settlement in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. They were extradited, and surrendered to the Nizam's authorities, together with the rest who were their relatives. This gang was responsible for many house-breakings and thefts near Ahmednagar City. Two of them were convicted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Seven Besters were newly registered in Poona district. 3 of these were from Central Provinces, and 4 were from Kavali Settlement, District Nellore. They had camped at Dhond and were suspected in a series of house-breakings and thefts, and were subsequently bound over under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. These Besters earn cancellation certificates in the Madras Presidency, and come to reside at Dhond. Their encampment seems to become a centre for wandering criminal Besters. The re-registration of Besters who have filtered in from Madras with cancellation certificates is necessary, and is being carried out.

A batch of Besters, posing as Waddars, hailing from Khamgaon Central Provinces where they had gone to reside from the Madras Presidency, were living temporarily at Patonda in East Khandesh District. The gang is said to be responsible for many house-breakings and thefts in East Khandesh and Nasik Districts. When investigation was started they decamped, and though strenuous efforts were made to trace them, they have not been found. They will be brought under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act as soon as they are traced.

LAMANIS OR WANJARIS.

The registered population of this tribe is distributed as under :—

Belgaum (Lamanis)	3
Bijapur (do.)	1,609
Dharwar (do.)	136
	1,748
East Khandesh (Wanjaris)	61
	1,809

During the year 34 persons were registered, 24 died, 250 were struck off the register for improvement of character and for other reasons. Last year 147 were out of sight, and this year the number was only 39 on the last day of the year. 165 were apprehended during the year and 18 were in jail on the last day of the year.

The number convicted for offences is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Bijapur ..	10	7	4	3	..	..	..	39	53	10
Dharwar ..	7	23	3	5	..	..	..	8	18	28
Total ..	17	30	7	8	..	..	..	47	71	38

The number of registered members convicted during the year, as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1929 ..	8	3	..	..	65	76
1930 ..	11	8	..	..	52	71
1931 ..	13	1	..	..	55	69
1932 ..	17	7	..	..	47	71

There are 159 Tandas of Lamanis in the Bijapur District. These are situated at some distance from villages, and supervision over them is difficult. Of these 66 have already been brought close to their respective villages. The proposal sanctioned in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4540/2, dated 24th January 1930 for removing the Lamani Tandas of Gaddankeri to a site near the village was financed, and given effect to during the year under report. 28 registered Lamanis out of 42 whose movements have been restricted in the Notification accompanying the Government Resolution have received compensation at Rs. 10 each and have agreed to move to the proposed site shortly. The remaining 14 are at large.

The Hanapur Tanda was likewise financed this year, and the registrees have been ordered to shift to the proposed site. In this connection the District Magistrate, Bijapur remarks :—

"The removal of the Lamani Tandas of Gaddankeri in Bagalkot Taluka and of Hanapur in Badami Taluka from the isolated places to the sites near village gaothans was taken up in right earnest during the year, after making provision of Rs. 420 and 231 respectively towards the cost of removal. The work is in progress, and will be complete before the end of the financial year 1932-33."

Wanjaris of the Chalisgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District were reported to be responsible for committing railway train thefts. They have since been proceeded against, and some of the worst of these men are being brought under the Criminal Tribes Act.

KAIKADIS OR KORCHAS.

This tribe is generally found in the Districts of the Central and Southern Divisions, either as residents or wanderers. The number of the registered population at the end of the year was 166 with distribution as follows :—

Bombay Suburban District	1
Ahmednagar	6
East Khandesh	9
West Khandesh	1
Poona	10
Satara	4
Sholapur	35
Belgaum	2
Bijapur	30
Dharwar	15
Kanara	8
Kolaba	45
	166

During the year 10 persons were registered. 2 died, 6 were removed from the register for improvement of character, 3 were sent to Settlements, 6 registered members were absconding, and 10 were in jail on the last day of the year.

A statement showing the convictions of the members of this tribe for offences in different Districts during the year under report, is given below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Panch Mahals ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Thana ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
West Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Poona ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1
Satara ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sholapur ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	5	..
Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Dharwar ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kanara ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	3	2
Kolaba ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Total ..	4	2	2	1	..	4	..	11	17	7

The number of registered members convicted during the year, as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1929 ..	16	..	2	..	10	28
1930 ..	1	..	..	..	5	6
1931 ..	40	..	1	..	8	49
1932 ..	4	2	..	..	11	17

During the year under report a Kaikadi gang belonging to the Aundh State was responsible for a series of offences in the Satara and the Poona Districts. Five members have since been arrested and are under trial.

The gang formed by Hanmya Awlya Kaikadi, an absconder from the Bijapur Settlement, is still at large but information has recently been received that Hanmya has been arrested at Allahabad.

WADDARS.

This tribe is generally found in the Districts of the Southern and Central Divisions. Some of its members have settled abodes, and some lead a nomadic life. The number on the register at the end of the year was 192, and was distributed as under :—

Poona	1
Sholapur	20
Belgaum	1
Bijapur	91
Dharwar	79
	192

During the year under report 9 persons were registered, 2 died, and 46 were struck off the register for improvement of character and for other reasons. 13 registered members were absconding, 6 were in jail on the last day of the year, and 2 persons were sent to Settlements.

The number of persons convicted for offences during the year in different districts is given below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Poona ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bijapur ..	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	5	3
Dharwar ..	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	4	4	11
Kanara ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	2	12	2	4	..	..	..	5	9	16

The total number of convictions of registrees during the year under report, in comparison with those of the three preceding years, is given below :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1929 ..	2	1	1	..	25	29
1930 ..	4	4	1	..	9	18
1931 ..	1	..	..	..	7	8
1932 ..	2	2	..	..	5	9

The registers of the members of this tribe prepared under old notifications became void under the new notifications, and hence they were discontinued. Under the new notifications the Waddars of 4 districts, and those hailing from certain States only, have been declared to be a Criminal Tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

TADVIS.

Tadvis are converted Bhils, and are a resident tribe of the East Khandesh District. Members of this tribe are in the habit of committing crime by organized gangs. In the year under report the Tadvis from the Satpuras had made Ravêr, Savda and Faizapur Police Stations, their centres for committing offences.

The number of registered Tadvis at the end of the year was 105. 13 were added to the register and 6 were expunged from the register, 4 for improvement of character and 2 were out of sight, and 1 was in jail. No Tadvi was sent to a Settlement during the year. No registered Tadvi was convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code or Criminal Procedure Code, and only 3 were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Six unregistered Tadvis were convicted for offences against property.

FUTGUDIS.

Futgudis are found in Talukas of the Thana District.

The registered population of this tribe at the end of the year was 219. During the year 5 died, 4 were out of sight, and 3 were in jail on the last day of the year.

One registered Futgudi was convicted for an offence against property, one under the Indian Penal Code, and 1 under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The Futgudis are now controlled by the revised rules, and the anomalies created by the old rules are being corrected. Each case is being treated on its own merits.

. No specific mention with regard to other tribes is necessary. The details regarding their registered population and convictions appear in the statements accompanying the report.

The remark made in the last year's report regarding the Katbus of the Bijapur and Belgaum Districts still holds good.

Section 28.

11. During the year under report only 1 registered member of a Criminal Tribe was deported to the Kolhapur State.

Government in their Notification, Home Department, No. S. 81/153, dated 17th December 1932, have issued orders under sections 16 and 19 of the Criminal Tribes Act for the removal of Ramswami Bhimanna Kaikadi of Sholapur to the Sitanagaram Settlement in the Madras Presidency.

During the year under report Kavalya Jevlya Raghoo Pardhi and his wife, both registered members of the Sholapur District, were declared undesirable foreigners by Government under section 3 of the Foreigners' Act III of 1864 under Government Resolution, Political Department, No. S. 43/1072, dated 16th September 1932, and were deported to their Native place, Mohav, in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Foreigners.

12. Waghris hailing from outside Thana District were responsible for a number of house-breakings and thefts in the coastal regions of the Thana District. These were dealt with in the gang case already referred in paragraph 10 of this Report.

77 gangs of Iranis have visited the Thana District. Owing to the proximity of the District to Bombay through which the gangs often pass on their way to other Districts, these people halt near the suburban railway Stations, instead of stopping in Bombay. They have proved a source of trouble.

Some of these Iranis created trouble in June last in Bijapur City. Action was taken against them under section 46 of the District Police Act.

These gangs also usually visit Bombay Suburban District as it is traversed by both G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. Railways, and they give much trouble both to the public and the Police. By camping in this District they find it very easy to commit depredations in the City of Bombay.

During the year under report two gangs of this tribe who had camped at Ville Parle had a free fight among themselves and a serious breach of the peace would have occurred had the Police not intervened.

Wandering gangs.

13. During the year under report, 431 wandering gangs were noticed in the Presidency. 192 belonged to the notified criminal tribes, and 148 were Iranis. The remainder belonged to various classes generally considered as non-criminal.

Owing to the cancellation of the notifications under sections 3, 4 and 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act in respect of the Irani tribe there

was an influx of these gangs in the Presidency during the year under report.

The question of bringing this troublesome tribe under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act is still under the consideration of Government. It is necessary to urge the desirability of bringing these people under adequate supervision.

General.

14. The question of settling Charas has been solved, and Government have sanctioned the establishment of an Industrial Settlement for them at Naroda village in Ahmedabad District. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6214/2, dated 28th September 1932.)

In this connection the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, remarks as below :—

"It is satisfactory to find that the reclaiming of the two tribes mentioned—Sansias and Marwar Baories—has been at last taken in hand. Mr. Starte himself has visited Ahmedabad since the close of the year and has given the District Superintendent of Police personal advice. The Deputy Inspector-General too, who has had a good deal to do with this class of people at different times, has also interested himself. The Sansias are locally known as Charas, but better known in the Southern Division as Kanjar Bhats. Many were in the Hubli Settlement. In view of their extreme criminality the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer suggested their whole-sale registration in the first instance, and this course appears to be necessary. Thereafter the less criminal can gradually have their restrictions removed.

It is noteworthy that 38 crimes against property were committed by unregistered members as against 10 committed by registered members. It is possible some of these many crimes were committed before registration work was properly in hand. As the 137 members registered are shown to be in the City, Harsol and Modasa, presumably those guilty in the crimes are still in jail. The new rules provide for their registration there, and presumably the District Superintendent of Police is seeing to this. The total number of these tribes is not stated so it is not known how many yet remain to be registered.

It will probably be necessary to send some of the worst characters to Bijapur Penal Settlement before the Settlement becomes a real success. By next year the Settlement it is hoped will be probably functioning."

The Commissioner, Central Division, observes that the working of this Settlement will be watched with interest.

Owing to financial stringency the proposal in regard to opening a Criminal Tribes Settlement at Dhulia in West Khandesh District has been postponed for the present.

During the year under report the Backward Class Officer, Dharwar, has postponed the posting of a Settlement Inspector to the West Khandesh

District to continue the work of rounding up of the gangs of Manggarudis, and other criminal tribes, in suitable Industrial places in the District with a view to their permanent Settlement.

During the year under report settlers of the Criminal Tribes Settlement of Sholapur were responsible for 17 offences which were reported from Sholapur City, Sadar Bazar, and Sholapur Taluka Police Stations, as against 12 offences in the previous year. All these cases were detected, and the offences were brought home to 43 settlers, out of whom 36 were convicted, and the remaining 7 were discharged.

There were 132 cases in connection with these settlers investigated (including the number pending from previous years) under the Criminal Tribes Act, of which 69 ended in conviction. Of the remaining 63 cases, 12 were withdrawn under orders of the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, Dharwar, 20 are pending trial (all recent cases) and 31 have been classed as "Undetected".

Similarly 13 offences were committed in Bijapur City by the settlers of the Bijapur Settlement. The tendency to recidivism among the members of the Criminal Tribes is difficult to eradicate entirely owing to their life-long association with crime. The District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, cites an instance of 7 Haranshikaris of Naganthan who were settled in a free colony. These Haranshikaris availed themselves of a splendid opportunity during the prevalence of the plague epidemic in Bijapur. They formed a gang, and indulged in the systematic commission of house-breakings and thefts in the City, and plague camps, scattered outside the City walls. Subsequently these offences were traced to this gang owing to the intelligent work of a Police Patil.

The remarks made in the previous year's report regarding the control of Criminal Tribes in the Indian States still holds good.

During the year under report 60 registered members of different tribes were actually placed in Settlements as against 75 previous year.

The statistical information regarding settlers that was being given in previous years has now been omitted from this report in accordance with the orders contained in Government, Home Department, Letter No. P. 171-(b)-500-E, dated 22nd February 1932.

Several wandering Kanjar Bhats, practically domiciled in the Madras Presidency for over 40 years, have been migrating across the border into the limits of this Presidency. These gangs have no ostensible means of livelihood, and several of the members are notorious criminals with many previous convictions. There appears to be no logical reason why the Bombay Presidency should be saddled with these undesirable persons, and a separate report has been submitted to Government on the subject, and final orders are awaited.

During the year under report I visited Harigaon Camp, and went into the question of the future of this camp. I came to the conclusion that it would be better if the management could be taken over by the Backward Class Officer, Dharwar. A proposal to this effect has already been

made to that officer, who has agreed with my suggestion and submitted the matter to Government.

I also visited Sholapur and inspected the Criminal Tribes Registers maintained in the District Superintendent of Police's office, and gave instructions on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act to the officers present.

During the year Criminal Tribes Branch has undertaken the compilation of the Criminal Tribes Manual, and it will shortly be submitted to Government for approval.

Conclusion.

In the accompaniment to Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9356-III-68/2, dated 23rd June 1931, Government issued revised notifications under sections 3, 4, 10 and 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, in respect of various tribes and thus remedied the anomalous position created by the old defective notifications. In the year under report however Government in their Home Department Notification No. 9356-III/68/2/7341, dated 2nd November 1932, cancelled the notifications under section 4, which has resulted in the stoppage of the registration of the members of several Criminal Tribes. This question is still under the consideration of Government, and final orders in this connection are awaited.

It is still too early to review the results of the effect of the introduction of the New Rules. The continued decrease in convictions among registered members of Criminal Tribes leads one to hope that a real process of reformation is in progress, which will be accelerated by increased supervision.

In conclusion I would like to acknowledge the services rendered by Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar who is in charge of the Criminal Tribes Branch. The advice of this officer is invaluable in dealing with all matters connected with the administration of the Act. He has been ably assisted in the Branch by Inspector S. S. Deshpande and Sub-Inspector Mir Munawarali.

E. E. TURNER,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to registered

Name of Tribe.	No. on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	No. of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bagdi	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buria	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	764	29	...	...	...	...	29
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	210	12	...	...	...	...	12
Bhampta (Takari)... ...	242	15	1	1	...	...	17
Bhil	2,247	253	...	...	...	...	253
Chhapparband	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharala	471	...	...	...	...	...	...
Futgudi	224	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haranshikari	700	49	1	...	...	...	50
Hur	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
Irani	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaikadi	164	10	3	1	...		14
Kammi	83	..	...	...	...	...	...
Katbu	149	10	...	1	...	...	11
Kathodi	24	5	...	...	...	...	5
Koli	226	13	...	...	...	...	13
Lamani	2,006	15	1	...	...	...	16
Mang	293	29	...	..	...	...	29
Mang-garudi	1,024	31	...	10	...	3	44
Ramoshi	595	28	...	...	...	...	28
Sansi	34	137	...	...	...	...	137
Tadvi	98	13	...	...	...	...	13
Thakur	101	2	...	...	...	...	2
Wanjari	45	19	...	...	...	...	19
Waddar	232	9	1	...	...	...	10
Waghri	10,099	3	...	...	...	...	3
Mixed gang	210	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	20,351	684	7	13	...	3	707

I.

members of criminal tribes for the year 1932.

Total of columns 2 to 8.	Removed from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement in character.	For other reasons.	Total (10 to 12).	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
793	7	144	26	177	...	...	...
222	1	3	...	4	...	...	...
259	3	10	4	17	...	2	...
2,500	28	80	...	108	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
471	...	...	93	93	...	...	...
224	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
750	4	11	2	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	...	35	35	...	...	...
178	2	6	...	8	...	1	...
33	...	13	...	13	...	...	...
160	1	4	...	5	...	1	...
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
289	3	53	...	56	...	...	...
2,022	21	134	116	271	2	...	...
422	7	...	...	7	...	...	...
1,068	10	141	...	151	...	8	...
623	12	...	...	12	...	...	...
171	1	3	...	4	...	...	...
111	...	4	2	6	...	...	...
103	...	19	...	19	...	...	...
64	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
242	2	26	20	48	...	...	...
10,102	11	...	...	11	...	...	...
212	2	8	44	54	1	...	...
21,058	123	659	342	1,124	3	12	...

STATEMENT

Name of Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 to 19.	Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to the provisions of section 10 only.	Subject to the restrictions under section 11 only.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bagdi	...	...	...	...	...	18
Buria	...	...	...	...	3	...
Berad	1	...	1	178	467	148
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	20	...	20	24	...	198
Bhampta (Takari) ...	3	1	6	23	...	236
Bhil	16	...	16	121	2,364	12
Chhapparband	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dharala	...	...	...	93	...	378
Futgudi	...	...	...	5	...	219
Haranshikari	4	...	4	21	...	729
Hur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irani	...	...	...	35	...	...
Kaikadi	3	...	4	12	45	121
Kammi	...	...	...	13	...	20
Katbu	...	...	1	6	...	154
Kathodi	...	...	...	...	20	9
Koli	1	...	1	57	182	...
Lamani	1	...	3	274	1,612	136
Mang	...	...	...	7	2	413
Mang-garudi	6	...	14	165	...	903
Ramoshi	...	...	...	12	1	610
Sansi	...	...	...	4	...	167
Tadvi	...	...	...	6	105	...
Thakur	1	...	1	20	67	16
Wanjari	...	...	...	3	...	61
Waddar	2	...	2	50	112	80
Waghri	...	...	...	11	...	10,091
Mixed gang	2	...	3	57	34	121
Total ...	60	1	76	1,200	5,014	14,844

I—*continued.*

population at the year.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended during the year.	Number in jail on the last day of the year.		
Total (21 and 22).				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
18	...	...	...	15	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...
615	3	12	7	18	4	...
198	...	67	64	21	12	...
236	6	27	8	15	4	...
2,376	9	52	11	81	16	1
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
378	...	...	...	53	...	...
219	...	4	3	3	...	...
729	1	125	6	4	3	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	13	6	6	7	1	2
20	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	...	1	46	...	...	...
29	1	...	...	...	...	...
182	1	4	1	6	1	...
1,748	4	39	165	6	4	7
415	2	9	...	8	5	...
903	23	74	3	22	11	1
611	4	7	...	14	2	...
167	...	34	17	9	6	...
105	...	2	...	...	1	...
83	...	2	2	10	3	...
61	...	...	...	...	1	...
192	...	13	10	4	2	...
10,091	...	7	...	15	...	...
155	1	8	...	3	1	...
19,858	68	496	349	314	77	11

STATEMENT

Showing statistics referring to registered members of criminal

Name of District.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	1	140	...	...	...	...	140
Broach	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	10,559	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	248	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban District ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	1,242	140	...	6	...	...	146
East Khandesh	1,132	103	...	2	...	...	105
West Khandesh	1,153	98	...	...	...	3	101
Nasik	761	48	...	2	...	...	50
Poona	338	24	...	1	...	...	25
Satara	1,021	58	...	1	...	...	59
Sholapur	703	6	...	...	...	...	6
Belgaum	370	26	...	1	...	...	27
Bijapur	2,017	19	1	...	...	...	20
Dharwar	736	20	6	...	...	...	26
Kanara	13	2	...	...	...	...	2
Kolaba	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Rlys. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Rly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20,351	684	7	13	...	3	707

I-A.

tribes for the year 1932 according to Districts.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Removal from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement in character.	For other reasons.	Total (10 to 12).	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
141	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,559	11	...	93	104	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
248	5	...	1	6	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,388	12	6	...	18	...	2	...
1,237	9	22	3	34	...	1	...
1,254	16	123	44	183	...	3	...
811	6	137	...	143	...	...	...
363	6	24	2	32	...	5	...
1,080	19	...	3	22	...	...	...
709	6	4	35	45	...	...	...
397	2	122	...	124	...	...	...
2,037	15	31	...	46	...	1	...
762	13	190	161	364	3	...	...
15	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
46	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,058	123	659	342	1,124	3	12	...

STATEMENT

Name of District.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 to 19.	Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to the provisions of section 10 only.	Subject to the restrictions under section 11 only.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	1	...	140
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	5
Kaira	...	...	...	104	...	10,455
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	...	6	23	219
Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ahmednagar	18	...	20	38	580	770
East Khandesh	10	...	11	45	733	459
West Khandesh	6	...	9	192	812	250
Nasik	8	...	8	151	584	76
Poona	6	...	11	43	40	280
Satara	...	1	1	23	...	1,057
Sholapur	6	...	6	51	196	462
Belgaum	...	...	...	124	195	78
Bijapur	5	...	6	52	1,805	180
Dharwar	...	...	8	367	1	394
Kanara	1	...	1	2	...	13
Kolaba	...	...	...	1	45	...
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Rlys. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Rly. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	60	1	76	1,200	5,014	14,844

I-A—*continued.*

population at the year.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended during the year.	Number in jail on the last day of the year.		
Total (12 and 22).				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
140	...	33	17	6	6	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,455	...	...	...	67	...	...
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
242	...	5	3	3	...	...
6	...	3	...	1	...	...
1,350	22	170	81	59	25	...
1,192	...	30	...	13	7	...
1,062	3	99	...	34	10	2
660	2	22	11	42	7	...
320	19	18	4	25	...	...
1,057	6	29	...	24	7	...
658	1	18	...	5	2	...
273	3	13	...	22	5	...
1,985	...	18	201	5	1	6
395	4	37	32	7	6	1
13	...	1	...	...	1	2
45	8	...	...	1	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,858	68	496	349	314	77	11

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members of

Name of Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Berad	...	...	15	34	2	42	1	5
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	...	...	4	...	10	...	...	...
Bhampta (Takari) ...	...	...	15	7	3	2	2	1
Bhil	...	...	36	153	19	61	7	53
Chhaparband ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Dharala	...	...	6	267	...	132	...	46
Futgudi	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Haranshikari ...	...	...	13	9	10	...	...	..
Hur	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kaikadi	...	...	4	2	2	1	1	...
Kammi	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Katbu	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Kathodi	...	...	...	147	...	20	...	4
Koli	...	...	2	22	...	4	1	3
Lamani	...	...	17	30	7	8	1	...
Mang	...	...	13	41	...	4	1	2
Mang-garudi ...	...	...	36	14	7	5	2	4
Ramoshi	...	...	5	34	...	1	...	1
Sansi	...	...	11	38	1	...	...	...
Tadvi	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Thakur	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Vanjari	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...
Waddar	...	...	2	12	2	4	...	1
Waghri	...	...	28	9	31	15	2	...
Mixed gangs	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	216	840	96	305	18	120

II.

criminal tribes for the year 1932.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under the C. T. Act.					Grand Total Columns 2 to 16.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually dealt with under section 23, C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	8	19	6	...	25	...	135	...	...	
35	5	40	15	...	55	2	111	...	...	
...	4	6	...	1	7	...	41	1	1	
3	15	4	72	1	77	1	425	8	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
3	7	...	...	...	...	...	461	7	4	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	
...	7	23	6	...	29	...	68	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	4	9	2	...	11	...	25	2	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	
...	1	1	10	...	11	...	44	1	1	
...	...	13	34	...	47	2	112	...	...	
9	3	4	11	...	15	...	88	6	2	
7	...	20	16	...	36	...	111	...	...	
3	16	1	5	...	6	...	66	3	...	
6	8	1	20	...	21	...	85	...	...	
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	9	...	...	
...	...	1	4	...	5	...	10	...	...	
...	...	...	3	...	3	1	17	...	...	
...	...	3	2	...	5	...	26	...	...	
6	3	4	2	...	6	...	100	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	
75	85	154	212	2	368	6	2,129	29	12	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members of the criminal

District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under the I.P.C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	...	...	10	38	...	...	...	...
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	27	276	27	146	2	46
Surat	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Thana	...	...	7	38	2	11	...	4
Ahmednagar	...	...	3	6	38	17	...	3
East Khandesh	...	...	22	74	3	5	2	...
West Khandesh ...	...	...	18	49	2	35	3	42
Nasik	...	...	17	79	4	15	6	15
Poona	...	...	25	19	...	1	2	2
Satara	...	...	20	72	...	5	...	3
Sholapur	...	...	13	2	2	...	...	...
Belgaum	...	...	16	23	1	30	...	5
Bijapur	...	...	16	15	7	9	1	...
Dharwar	...	...	11	44	4	22	1	...
Kanara	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	103	...	8	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	216	840	96	305	18	120

II-A.

tribes for the year 1932.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under C. T. Act.					Grand Total (Columns 2 to 16).	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22(1).	Section 22(2).	Section 24.	Total Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishments.	Persons actually dealt with under section 23, C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6	8	...	20	...	20	...	82	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	10	...	...	...	...	...	543	7	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	
...	4	7	...	...	7	...	73	...	...	
38	10	52	32	...	84	2	201	...	...	
...	2	2	37	...	39	2	149	1	...	
3	3	14	21	...	35	...	190	4	2	
4	9	...	35	1	36	...	181	4	3	
...	10	5	3	...	8	..	67	1	1	
12	19	5	16	...	21	...	152	11	2	
...	...	17	6	...	23	...	40	...	...	
3	7	11	...	...	11	...	96	...	...	
...	...	17	38	...	55	1	104	1	...	
...	1	18	2	1	21	1	105	...	...	
...	2	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	113	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	
75	85	154	212	2	368	6	2,129	29	12	

Remarks of the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, on the Annual Report on the Working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1932; extract from his endorsement No. C. T. 9/116, dated the 26th May 1933, to the address of the Inspector-General of Police.

"It is encouraging to note that both the total number of registered persons and the number of convictions for offences by registered persons have again decreased during the year. The steady drop in the number of convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act during the last 4 years shows both that the restrictions are being better understood and obeyed by the registered persons, and that the Act is being worked with sympathy and discretion.

2. The most dangerous group in proportion to their number is the Rajput (Pardeshi) Bhamptas. The net is gradually being closed round them and many have now been traced and are placed in settlements. There they are showing themselves more ready to take to work than was the case formerly.

3. Towards the conclusion of the report, reference is made to the Kanjar Bhats from the Madras Presidency now temporarily living in Dharwar District. Their presence in that District is a disturbing element to the Kanjar Bhats of the Gadag and Hubli Settlements of Dharwar District, and it is hoped that early steps to settle the difficulty will be made."

[True extract.]

(Signed) .....

Superintendent,

Office of the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1932 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	1	84	...	85	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	1	4	...	5	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State. Public Tranquillity. Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	10	25	...	35	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	...	1	...	1	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	1	...	1	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	3	2	...	5	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	5	13	...	18	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	20	91	...	111	1
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting, or unlawful assembly.	248	504	7	745	18
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	34	...	37	...
		Total ...	291	759	7	1,043	19
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	167	373	4	536	6
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	16	32	...	48	2
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	46	133	...	179	3
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	30	97	1	126	13
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	1	17	...	18	1
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	19	113	...	132	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	22	204	...	226	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	194	837	2	1,029	2
19	325 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	9	39	...	48	5
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	199	938	...	1,137	31
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	63	142	1	204	9
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	6	7	...	13	...
22A	332 and 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	46	214	...	260	1
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	48	208	...	256	12
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	52	186	...	238	...
		Total ...	918	3,540	8	4,450	86

PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases. (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	...	84	...	...	84	12	12	96	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	5	14	4	3	21	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	7	...	...	...	...	1
1	1	1	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
2	6	9	...	1	10	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	...
5	10	86	1	8	95	22	14	117	...	...	1	5	7
254	172	234	41	26	308	215	61	523	...	...	24	34	111
...	5	31	...	1	32	12	6	44	...	...	...	...	...
274	200	463	46	41	557	271	96	828	...	...	25	40	120
53	167	126	70	133	329	8	...	331	1	...	...	2	1
7	17	13	3	5	21	4	...	25	1	...	...	...	1
20	43	85	20	8	113	9	...	122	...	...	...	2	6
42	32	23	9	6	39	8	...	47	...	1	...	4	4
6	3	6	1	1	8	4	2	12	...	...	...	...	1
18	16	46	1	52	99	7	1	106	...	...	...	2	3
34	15	102	5	6	173	17	14	190	3	...	...	3	...
440	208	304	35	39	380	297	98	677	...	1	339	5	65
13	15	4	3	8	15	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
628	184	217	31	44	292	316	69	610	2	...	472	6	104
59	48	62	12	14	89	73	9	162	...	...	2	4	10
6	3	3	...	1	4	12	1	16	...	...	1	...	...
40	65	137	12	5	154	38	22	192	...	...	1	4	12
61	45	116	14	8	138	145	59	283	...	...	3	4	16
70	39	109	13	7	129	34	17	163	...	...	13	2	6
1,497	889	1,413	299	327	1,977	977	292	2,954	7	2	881	38	229

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	115	220	1	334	15
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	119	549	12	656	66
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	93	413	9	497	13
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	28	130	1	157	4
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	899	5,229	55	6,066	160
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	5	...	5	...
		Total ...	1,247	6,546	78	7,715	258
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	43	215	10	248	14
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	46	205	...	251	3
		Total ...	89	420	10	499	17
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	152	613	2	763	37
		{ ordinary	999	6,579	643	6,935	262
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	157	466	6	617	9
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	95	347	2	440	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	130	400	8	522	8
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	72	401	24	449	13
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	4	...	4	...
		Total ...	1,605	8,810	685	9,730	329
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...	4,150	20,075	788	23,437	709

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
23	98	72	23	103	199	10	...	209	...	...	...	7	5
107	125	143	35	180	370	57	24	427	...	...	...	6	36
93	70	30	25	254	328	37	6	365	2	...	...	3	7
59	22	33	10	29	73	74	17	147	...	...	2	...	7
454	819	1,098	129	3,402	4,684	383	113	5,067	1	3	111	49	54
...	3	2	...	...	2	7	1	9	...	...	...	...	...
736	1,137	1,378	222	3,978	5,656	568	161	6,224	3	3	113	65	109
149	32	39	10	2	61	403	48	464	1	1	79	3	20
87	37	109	5	10	124	67	25	191	...	...	50	3	5
236	69	148	15	12	185	470	73	655	1	1	129	6	25
112	121	369	27	96	494	193	119	687	1	...	...	3	13
557	797	2,728	164	2,107	5,642	799	482	6,441	5	15	2	37	56
127	108	276	12	88	377	260	57	637	1	1	2	21	3
48	41	320	17	8	347	119	67	466	...	6	...	8	8
142	90	204	11	64	287	339	47	626	1	2	63	6	9
215	77	102	15	27	168	1,683	332	1,851	...	...	99	6	28
...	3	...	...	1	1	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
1,501	1,237	3,999	246	2,386	7,316	3,397	1,056	10,713	8	24	166	81	117
4,244	3,532	7,401	758	6,744	15,691	5,683	1,678	21,374	19	30	1,264	230	600

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4 + 5 − 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	7	15	...	22	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	32	178	2	208	1
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	445	10,301	1	10,745	3
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	122	529	...	651	...
		Total ...	606	11,023	3	11,626	4
		Grand Total ...	*4,756	31,098	791	35,063	713

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1931—4,547 cases.

Northern Range ... +163 { +165 undetected cases of previous year retaken during the year. −2 cases shown in excess last year have been omitted. +163

Southern Range ... +138 +138 undetected cases of previous year retaken during the year.

Total ... +301 cases.

− 92 cases under the Motor Vehicles Act which were shown against serial No. 41 in Statement A—Part I for 1931, have been excluded. They have not yet been made cognizable for the purposes of Statement A, accompanying the Annual Report.

+209 cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks. Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
10	5	3	1	3	7	11	1	18	...	...	...	1	1
45	28	107	4	23	136	42	23	178	...	...	2	2	11
246	462	9,675	153	197	10,026	4,657	4,182	14,683	6	1	2	135	7
39	87	431	12	92	525	191	175	716	...	...	...	30	...
342	582	10,206	170	315	10,694	4,901	4,381	15,595	6	1	4	168	19
1,586	4,114	17,607	928	7,059	26,385	10,584	6,059	36,969	25	31	1,268	338	619

A, Part I, for 1931 :—

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1932 for the Bombay

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	1	206	...	...	207	205
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	6	50	...	...	50	49
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	18	29	2	...	35	21
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	.....	1	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	.....	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	2	4	...	...	2	1
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	18	21	2	...	30	17
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	9	107	...	...	106	101
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 160.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,708	2,997	60	10	3,209	1,566
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	36	...	...	32	32
		Total ...	1,763	3,451	64	10	3,671	1,992
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303	Murder	319	665	25	4	649	291
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	14	40	4	...	28	15
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	119	359	4	3	314	189
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband	40	139	6	3	97	39
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	1	10	2	...	7	6
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	16	69	...	...	69	55
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	17	191	3	...	185	164
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	360	1,438	30	...	1,356	503
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	9	18	1	...	15	5

PART II.

Presidency proper (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
2	...	...	20	17	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	1	9	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
13	...	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	10	25	18	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
1,643	4	1,165	1,375	303	917	4	...	257	149	329	...	...
...	1	5	235	64	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,679	8	1,206	1,673	406	1,088	5	...	258	150	333	...	...
358	29	297	25	...	16	6	...	2	...	1	...	...
13	2	19	10	...	6	...	...	3	...	14	...	...
125	3	134	16	...	14	2	...	17	...	5	...	...
58	...	57	13	...	9	...	3	3	...	2	...	...
1	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	14	6	2	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
21	...	13	74	15	42	7	...	...	...	2	...	...
853	7	372	726	172	507	4	...	36	613	13	...	...
10	...	11	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.						
20	324, 327, 330, ...	Hurt	287	1,406	63	4	1,302	323
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373,	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	121	255	29	5	245	114
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	13	29	...	...	32	22
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	99	420	4	...	354	252
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	65	214	2	...	327	137
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	58	177	6	1	191	135
		Total ...	1,538	5,413	179	20	5,071	2,260
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	544	841	100	43	757	343
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	94	498	18	13	425	234
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	48	168	6	5	156	49
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	24	112	1	11	104	43
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	655	2,994	140	21	2,732	1,767
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	.....	69	...	...	5	5
		Total ...	1,365	4,682	265	93	4,179	2,431

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks. Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
979	4	271	692	87	537	4	1	47	744	19	...	...
131	5	79	220	23	170	2	...	16	17	6	...	...
10	...	10	55	19	31	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
102	1	152	6	...	6	1	...	8	3	8	...	...
90	1	46	340	98	207	...	...	4	2	4	...	...
56	...	35	33	18	11	...	...	2	12	3	...	...
3,821	52	1,512	2,227	438	1,574	25	4	140	1,396	78	...	...
414	26	485	63	...	55	...	...	...	...	19	...	2
191	7	120	164	41	91	1	3	12	...	6	...	...
107	3	43	73	6	67	1	...	5	...	10	...	...
61	...	18	133	31	94	...	...	2	5	...	...	...
975	30	734	953	191	682	5	...	17	234	92	...	...
...	21	64	31	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,748	87	1,464	1,416	270	995	7	3	36	239	127	...	2

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	87	289	8	3	315	89
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	66	239	16	3	247	130
		Total ...	153	528	24	6	562	209
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382	Theft, Of cattle ...	140	704	5	5	699	534
		Theft, Ordinary ...	843	4,916	83	14	4,863	3,804
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust.	117	387	5	1	412	299
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	125	530	11	1	567	445
36	419, 420	Cheating	215	497	13	...	531	319
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	158	502	1	5	622	208
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	.....	7	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,598	7,633	123	26	7,684	5,599
		Total of Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V).	6,417	21,707	655	155	21,167	12,481

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunatics. Dormant. Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
226	...	49	1,045	89	896	1	...	...	141	5	...	...
127	1	31	103	39	70	1	...	7	45	1	...	...
353	1	80	1,148	128	966	2	...	7	186	6	...	...
165	...	138	291	136	112	1	...	6	...	2	...	...
1,059	48	769	1,721	731	834	10	2	18	3	62	...	...
113	10	81	408	77	291	2	...	3	2	23	...	...
122	3	61	207	124	66	...	7	8	...	10	...	...
212	10	158	615	74	482	2	1	7	78	11	...	...
414	...	121	4,502	670	3,559	...	...	1	265	6	...	...
...	...	2	20	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,085	71	1,330	7,764	1,816	5,360	15	10	43	348	114	...	...
8,686	219	5,592	14,228	3,058	9,968	54	17	484	2,319	658	...	2

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	3	23	...	...	13	5
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	26	150	6	...	142	119
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	609	15,483	45	10	15,425	14,678
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911). ...	44	515	2	...	490	444
		Total ...	682	16,171	53	10	16,070	15,246
		Grand Total ...	*7,099	37,878	708	165	37,237	27,727

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement (1932) and column 12 of Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1931 :—7,125 persons.

Northern Range ... + 59 persons { + 26 persons—Difference not explained. + 31 persons—Again brought for trial. + 2 persons—Omitted last year and have been included this year.

Southern Range ... + 8 persons—Difference not explained.

Total ... + 67 persons.

– 93 Persons who were concerned in cases under the Motor Vehicles Act shown against Serial no. 41 (in Statement A, Part II, for 1931) have been excluded.

– 26 persons.

PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks: Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*g*)
8	...	13	20	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	26	56	24	32	...	...	2	2	2	...	...
747	16	597	6,521	5,553	768	5	...	10	11	209	...	...
46	37	66	199	181	13	1	...	...	...	30	...	...
324	52	702	6,796	5,758	830	6	...	12	13	241	...	...
9,510	271	6,294	21,024	8,816	10,813	60	17	496	2,342	939	...	2

Statement A, Part II, for 1931 :—

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1932 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of I. P. Code.				
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	2	2	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	2	2	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	49	325	374	2
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	2	18	20	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	40	265	305	7
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	6	21	27	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	58	59	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	1	28	29	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	39	659	698	.....
		Total ...	138	1,374	1,512	13

PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
24	73	220	55	.....	.....	.....	
2	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
20	75	152	51	.....	.....	.....	
1	11	2	11	.....	.....	.....	1 committed to sessions.
.....	9	42	2	.....	.....	.....	
2	3	23	1	.....	.....	.....	
10	68	589	36	.....	.....	.....	
59	240	1,043	156	.....	.....	.....	1 committed to sessions.

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	3	2	5	2
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	.....	.....	.....	.....
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	3	2	5	2
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	12	36	48	3
		Total ...	12	36	48	3
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	2	23	25	5
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	101	1,897	1,998	333
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	5	91	96	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	741	11,050	11,791	1,392
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	4	1	5	.....
		Total ...	853	13,062	13,915	1,730
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	37	232	269	49
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	31	319	350	50
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	203	2,393	2,596	279
		Total ...	271	2,944	3,215	378
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	4	5	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	4	4	1
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	144	1,362	1,506	184
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	38	273	311	46

PART I—*continued.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	21	12	9	.....	.....	.....	1 committed to sessions.
2	21	12	9	.....	.....	.....	1 committed to sessions.
5	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	
905	519	147	94	.....	.....	.....	
67	7	11	11	.....	.....	.....	
4,930	3,572	1,041	856	.....	.....	.....	
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5,908	4,114	1,201	962	.....	.....	.....	
88	91	14	27	.....	.....	.....	
119	107	35	89	.....	.....	.....	
1,040	878	164	240	.....	.....	.....	
1,247	1,071	213	306	.....	.....	.....	
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
549	514	81	178	.....	.....	.....	
100	90	35	40	.....	.....	.....	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—contd.					
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	280	4,211	4,491	676
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 289, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	32	262	294	1
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	8	8	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	43	687	730	132
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	8	16	24	2
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	15	91	106	19
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	25	356	381	14
		Total ...	586	7,269	7,855	1,075
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		3,989	64,333	67,622	197
		Total ...	3,289	64,333	67,622	197
		Grand Total ...	*5,162	89,022	94,174	3,398

* Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for Column 13 of Statement B, Part I, for 1931 ... 3,955 cases.

Northern Range	+1,220	cases—difference not explained.
Southern Range	−23	Do. do.
Total ...	+1,197	cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,695	1,282	355	283	.....	.....	.....	
4	24	242	23	.....	.....	.....	
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
222	126	196	54	.....	.....	.....	
10	2	8	2	.....	.....	.....	
15	27	24	21	.....	.....	.....	
87	117	94	69	.....	.....	.....	
2,884	2,191	1,035	670	.....	.....	.....	
5,506	3,349	54,697	3,873	.....	.....	.....	
5,506	3,349	54,697	3,873	.....	.....	.....	
16,607	10,988	58,203	5,976	.....	.....	.....	2 committed to sessions.

1931, and column 4 of this statement:—

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1932 for

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sections of I. P. Code.			
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	2
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (3).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	...	2
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*			
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	83	435	48
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	5	20	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	59	200	28
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	6	37	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	58	6
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	1	65	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	146	1,831	309
		Total ...	301	2,736	392
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	5	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	5	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	32	94	3
		Total ...	32	94	3

PART II.

the Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS			Committed to sessions.
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)	15
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	2	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	2	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	562	7	128	308	63·76	89	30	...	...	
.....	25	1	12	12	60·00	...	...	...	...	
6	371	15	115	171	53·77	61	9	...	...	
1	43	...	20	1	2·63	18	3	...	...	
1	64	...	10	53	82·81	1	...	...	...	
.....	66	...	11	54	83·07	1	...	...	...	
4	2,282	7	323	1,784	83·96	157	11	...	...	
16	3,413	30	619	2,383	76·30	327	53	...	...	
.....	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	129	10	62	33	34·02	17	...	...	...	
.....	129	10	62	33	34·02	17	...	...	...	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No	Law	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	6	47	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	257	3,750	30
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	11	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,161	25,761	52
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	4	...	...
		Total ...	2,428	29,569	82
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	72	321	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	37	473	2
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	731	6,222	13
		Total ...	840	7,016	15
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	295A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	5	3
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	7	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	412	2,980	19
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	135	574	2
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	791	8,667	27
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	16	233	79
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	4	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	175	1,719	117
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	5	33	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	48	268	3
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	25	353	7
		Total ...	1,607	14,843	257
		Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.	4,378	67,030	4,925
		Total ...	4,378	67,030	4,925
		Grand Total ...	*9,591	121,288	5,676

* Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B

	10,537	Total of figures in columns 7 and 13
Northern Range	— 926	persons—Difference not explained.
Southern Range	— 120	Do. do.
Total ...	—1,046	persons.

PART II —*concluded.*

Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	PERSONS TRIED. Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	Committed to sessions
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)	
.....	52	19	14	2	4·25	5	13	...	...	
1	4,036	444	2,157	285	7·53	258	892	...	...	
.....	11	...	7	4	36·36	...	...	...	...	
23	27,951	3,101	13,615	2,327	9·01	2,272	6,636	...	1	
... ..	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	32,055	3,564	15,797	2,618	8·82	2,535	7,541	...	1	
4	389	38	312	15	4·66	47	77	...	...	
.....	512	59	268	50	10·52	54	81	...	...	
2	6,964	1,166	3,704	491	7·87	728	875	...	...	
6	7,865	1,263	4,184	556	7·90	829	1,033	...	...	
.....	2	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	
.....	7	3	...	4	57·14	...	...	...	...	
17	3,394	365	1,700	129	4·30	511	690	...	...	
6	705	44	327	70	12·15	151	113	...	...	
9	9,476	919	4,618	629	7·23	791	2,519	...	...	
.....	327	1	33	265	84·93	25	3	...	...	
.....	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	
.....	2,011	917	385	522	30·36	162	25	...	...	
.....	38	6	6	11	33·33	5	10	...	...	
.....	319	22	66	82	30·25	117	32	...	...	
2	383	10	130	94	26·11	73	76	...	...	
34	16,673	2,285	7,276	1,806	11·96	1,885	3,470	...	...	
93	76,240	1,007	9,289	58,878	81·82	4,326	2,740	3	...	
93	76,240	1,007	9,289	58,878	81·82	4,326	2,740	3	...	
173	136,332	8,169	37,732	66,276	52·20	9,869	14,837	3	1	

—Part II, for the year 1931 and column 4 of this Statement :—
of Statement B—Part II for 1931.

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the Bombay Presidency proper, including Railways, for the year 1932.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3,288	1,640	49·87	5,33,839	1,18,738	24·50
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	278	...	.....	18,134	...
(*c*) Other thefts	4,929	2,920	59·24	2,64,199	98,187	50·52
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	118	57	48·30	41,482	14,274	17·97
(*b*) Other Robbery	277	138	49·81	32,159	6,748	26·55
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	231	169	76·47	24,837	14,860	61·44
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	49	15	48·97	11,625	4,083	27·60
Total ...	8,892	5,217	58·73	9,08,141	2,75,024	41·44
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	6	3	50	139	102	73·38
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	41	13	31·70	8,844	2,740	30·98
Total ...	47	16	34·04	8,983	2,842	31·60

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7. Percentage.
Rs. 71,059	Rs. 40,425	56·88

(2) Rs. 5,742 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 29,968 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1932 in 217 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1932 is Rs. 40,737.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1932 in 1,679 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 3,81,795.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1932 in 1,043 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 86,894.

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Number of Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	..	1	1	1	4	5
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	2	2
	3. Kaira	...	1	...	...	4	3
	4. Panch Mahals ...	..	1	...	...	2	2
	5. Surat	...	1	..	...	2	3
	6. Thana	..	1	...	1	2	2
	7. Bombay Suburban District ..	...	1	...	...	2	2
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	...	2	2	2
	9. East Khandesh	..	1	1	1	3	3
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	..	1	2	2
	11. Nasik	...	1	1	2	3	3
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	2	5
	Total N. R. ...	...	12	3	8	30	34
Southern Range.	13. Poona	..	1	1	2	3	5
	14. Satara	...	1	...	3	2	3
	15. Sholapur	...	1	...	..	2	4
	16. Belgaum	...	1	...	2	3	3
	17. Bijapur	...	1	..	...	2	3
	18. Dharwar	...	1	1	1	3	3
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	2	3
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	2	3
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	1	3
	22. G. I P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	...	1	4	6
	Total S. R. ...	...	10	2	9	24	36

D.

Presidency proper (including Railways) for the year 1932.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
30	4	263	...	5	1,074	...	25	1,413
12	...	104	...	...	397	...	...	518
25	...	211	...	...	754	...	...	998
18	...	132	...	3	565	...	15	733
15	...	142	...	2	595	...	8	768
22	...	185	...	...	511	...	...	724
11	1	114	...	...	312	...	...	443
24	1	165	...	...	618	...	...	815
32	...	216	...	...	704	...	...	961
22	...	164	...	...	552	...	...	744
35	1	228	...	...	843	...	...	1,117
19	2	150	...	...	397	...	...	576
265	9	2,074	...	10	7,322	...	48	9,815
37	18	381	...	...	1,164	...	7	1,609
29	...	202	...	...	689	...	...	929
24	2	189	...	...	752	...	...	974
26	1	166	...	...	576	...	...	768
22	...	168	...	...	538	...	...	734
34	...	198	...	...	771	...	...	1,012
17	...	145	...	...	407	...	...	575
14	...	102	...	...	347	...	...	469
16	...	135	...	...	436	...	...	591
34	11	178	...	...	586	...	...	811
248	32	1,854	...	...	6,255	...	7	8,472

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,824
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,468
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,596
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	2,402
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,651
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,434
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	143
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,610
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,551
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	6,401
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,877
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,305·88 Ry. miles.
	Total N. R. ...	...	...	...	Area in sq. miles 37,956 Area in Ry. miles 1,305·88
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,357
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,910
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,556
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,611
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,707
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,606
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,946
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,169
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	3,969
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,876
	Total S. R. ...	...	...	...	Area in sq. miles 39,851 Area in Ry. miles 1,876

D—*continued.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., Column 7 *minus* Column 10 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
999,768	395,734	20	11	2·70	707	2,607	1·90
334,170	68,806	9	11	2·83	646	650	1·25
741,650	149,135	17	13	1·59	743	2,147	2·25
464,526	54,758	13	20	3·22	608	1,188	1·60
693,613	98,936	10	8	2·15	903	1,278	1·66
836,625	119,001	16	24	4·74	1,155	1,968	2·71
179,524	70,377	6	7	0·32	405	815	1·83
988,206	98,660	17	15	8·11	1,218	1,334	1·63
1,206,935	168,864	25	20	4·78	1,254	2,035	2·11
771,794	76,856	14	22	8·60	1,037	962	1·29
1,000,048	156,408	29	20	5·26	895	1,907	1·70
.....	.....	11	12	2·26	.....	954	1·65
8,205,959	1,457,525	187	183	Sq. miles 4·10 Railway miles 2·26	636	17,925	1·82
1,169,798	256,003	23	32	3·32	726	2,880	1·16
1,179,712	112,306	20	17	5·28	1,270	1,044	1·12
877,520	135,632	16	15	4·67	903	1,856	1·90
1,076,701	104,589	18	14	6·00	1,402	1,169	1·52
869,220	101,194	16	22	7·77	1,184	1,050	1·43
1,102,677	217,165	25	17	4·55	1,089	1,896	1·87
417,835	36,377	12	16	6·86	727	629	1·09
628,721	45,353	10	14	4·62	1,340	626	1·33
1,302,527	77,247	12	14	6·74	2,202	515	0·87
.....	.....	13	22	2·31	.....	1,349	1·66
8,624,711	1,085,866	165	183	Sq. miles 5·20 Railway miles 2·31	1,018	13,014	1·53

STATEMENT

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Number of Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police	1	1	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	2	...	11
	27. Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik.	...	1	4	1	2	4
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	4	3	4	3	2	15
	Grand Total ...	*4	*25	*9	*20	56	85
	Dangs—Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total, Temporary and additional Police.	...	...	...	2	...	2

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 58 officers serving in the Presidency proper; besides 1 in Aden, 1 in Mahi Kantha Agency, 18 on leave, deputation, etc., and 4 permanent vacancies of Gazetted Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police, *viz.*, 112 for the

† There has been a net increase of 102 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of and the text of the Report (Para. 32, Statement D, Strength of Police).

D—*continued.*

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	48
2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	20
25	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	72
533	41	3,944	...	10	13,577	...	55	18,359
1	...	5	...	..	22	...	...	28
2	...	56	...	...	293	...	...	351
...	...	7	...	...	33	...	...	40
2	...	32	...	...	163	...	...	197
6	...	31	...	...	169	...	...	206
1	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	10
...	...	4	...	...	21	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20
...	...	6	...	...	29	...	...	35
...	...	4	...	...	23	...	...	27
1	...	14	...	...	66	...	...	81
...	...	20	...	...	92	...	...	112
...	...	2	...	...	17	...	...	19
...	...	5	...	...	29	...	...	34
...	...	4	...	...	24	...	...	28
...	...	7	...	...	33	...	...	40
...	...	3	...	...	16	...	...	19
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7
12	...	203	...	...	1,034	...	...	1,253

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

these, there are 21 officers serving in Sind, 5 in Bombay City, 4 in Western India States Agency, among Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police which make up the total sanctioned strength Bombay Presidency as a whole.

below the rank of Inspectors, and men over that of the last year. The increase is explained in

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
		16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	...	...
	Total Administrative Officers ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	96,20,995	6,295	†96,27,290	Area in sq. miles 77,807 Area in Ry. miles 3,181·38
	Dangs—Total ...	...	..	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...
	Broach	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...
	Satara	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...
	Central Investigation Department ...	...	...	...	...
	Total temporary and additional Police.	...	...	...	...

† This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1932-33 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,44,609 Police entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement and Sinhast Fair in

D—concluded.

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, Column 7 *minus* Column 10 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,830,670	2,543,391	352	366	In sq. miles 4·28 In Railway miles 2·29	916	30,949	1·68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of Scriptory Staff but is inclusive of Rs. 4,62,982 on account of the cost of Additional Nasik.

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal
(including Railways)

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	43	1,367	41	1,353	93	725	39
	2. Broach	16	501	15	496	32	429	14
	3. Kaira	32	965	34	952	89	734	28
	4. Panch Mahals	22	715	22	686	81	346	20
	5. Surat	20	747	20	727	42	484	20
	6. Thana	26	696	23	673	62	319	24
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	16	426	15	422	23	93	11
	8. Ahmednager	29	783	26	769	42	464	27
	9. East Khandesh	38	920	31	895	70	475	35
	10. West Khandesh	26	716	22	713	65	760	24
	11. Nasik	42	1,071	36	1,063	54	933	36
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	28	547	24	536	...	326	26
	Total N. R. ...	338	9,454	309	9,285	653	6,088	304
Southern Range.	13. Poona	63	1,542	54	1,530	95	1,133	57
	14. Satara	34	891	28	875	62	759	35
	15. Sholapur	32	941	30	914	47	599	26
	16. Belgaum	33	732	27	723	51	753	30
	17. Bijapur	27	706	22	692	42	682	25
	18. Dharwar	40	999	34	958	62	407	37
	19. Kanara	22	552	18	547	32	615	20
	20. Kolaba	19	449	12	448	32	299	17
	21. Ratnagiri	20	570	16	566	32	658	19
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	45	764	38	754	...	293	42
	Total S. R. ...	335	8,116	279	8,007	455	6,198	308

E.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1932.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill.)		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	2	2	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	3	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	1	23	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	15	10	184	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	3	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	2	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
...	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	19	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	10	7	196	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	8

STATEMENT

Range	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1,091	41	757	74	192	324
	2. Broach	...	325	15	331	34	70	111
	3. Kaira	...	449	34	415	57	92	219
	4. Panch Mahals	1	178	22	301	22	119	190
	5. Surat	...	528	20	396	73	133	218
	6. Thana	...	226	23	456	30	103	187
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	87	15	353	28	73	114
	8. Ahmednagar	...	153	26	639	22	66	226
	9. East Khandesh	...	241	31	603	27	79	97
	10. West Khandesh	...	154	22	518	53	130	101
	11. Nasik	...	201	36	899	43	110	138
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	340	24	453	60	10	173
	Total N. R. ...	1	3,973	309	6,123	523	1,131	2,098
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1,028	54	887	112	191	405
	14. Satara	...	368	28	680	55	77	229
	15. Sholapur	...	269	30	484	128	141	283
	16. Belgaum	...	244	27	560	24	51	155
	17. Bijapur	...	138	22	552	28	87	135
	18. Dharwar	...	242	34	750	12	89	280
	19. Kanara	...	150	18	407	13	25	122
	20. Kolaba	...	215	12	265	20	46	79
	21. Ratnagiri	...	274	16	470	33	79	90
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways	...	228	38	724	16	141	302
	Total S. R. ...	...	3,156	279	5,779	441	927	2,081

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Number of vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
126	419	35	8	1	16	...	15	42·49	·11	1·07	16
47	129	15	14	...	9	1	2	50·00	·18	·39	6
112	274	30	14	5	5	...	11	35·40	1·15	1·11	11
156	74	24	6	2	3	1	3	67·18	·36	·42	29
96	65	38	18	...	14	4	4	42·50	·84	·53	20
136	65	27	6	...	9	...	11	119·60	·32	1·58	26
153	60	7	8	2	4	...	5	20·09	1·70	1·14	5
188	267	19	1	...	3	...	3	24·32	·51	·37	17
267	210	32	4	3	...	...	6	35·54	1·08	·64	32
89	229	25	5	5	1	...	5	29·28	3·05	·68	7
187	349	27	4	...	8	...	5	56·16	·15	·45	14
43	44	16	13	1	6	...	4	74·25	·19	·71	15
1,600	2,185	295	101	19	77	6	74	...	...	·77	198
197	127	59	17	2	39	1	7	19·99	·31	·44	21
160	169	34	5	2	6	...	8	17·49	·04	·88	22
90	83	27	3	1	3	...	4	173·54	·47	·42	29
149	188	16	...	...	1	...	6	61·51	·17	·80	15
122	184	25	2	2	3	...	5	29·09	·45	·70	19
233	135	26	1	...	1	...	5	94·08	·25	·50	17
98	144	8	...	...	2	...	8	294·15	·79	1·41	9
59	137	5	7	...	2	...	4	181·17	·50	·86	8
74	189	22	4	...	2	...	3	116·25	·32	·51	8
35	77	13	3	...	2	...	7	85·82	·24	·88	17
1,217	1,423	235	41	7	61	1	57	...	...	·68	165

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	34	10	34	9	...	...	34
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	8	6	7	6	2	185	18
	Total ...	42	16	41	15	2	185	52
	Grand Total ...	715	17,586	629	17,307	1,110*	19,471*	664*
	Dangs ...	1	27	1	27	...	27	2

* Twenty-seven muskets and 2 revolvers with the Police in the Dangs and 50 rifles, 338 columns 7, 8 and 9 of this statement, will give the total number as shown in the

E—continued.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill.)		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	25	17	380	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

muskets and 8 revolvers in the Mahi Kantha Agency, when added to the grand total in Armament Return for the Presidency Proper.

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	44	34	9	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	44	41	9	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1	7,173	629	11,911	964	2,103	4,179
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

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E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Number of vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2·32	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1·78	2
2,817	3,608	531	143	26	138	7	132	...	...	·73	365
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables and constables should be shown as men.

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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